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SECOND EDITION.

OHIO.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Bold Answer to the Repudiation Utterances of Last Week.

The Ticket and Platform Invincible.

Speeches of Senator Sherman and General Garfield on the Issues of To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., September 2, 1874.

The Republican State Convention which met at the Opera House to-day, though not so large, perhaps, as some that have met on previous years, when there were greater political issues at stake or full tickets to be nominated, was in all respects a representative and a most harmonious body of men. The delegations were all full, and when I speak of the crowd not being quite so large as usual, I mean that it fell short only in the number of outsiders—friends of candidates bent on electioneering and the like, who nearly always do so much towards making up the numbers of a convention, and often add to the turbulency or enthusiasm. There was scarcely any of this element here to-day. It had been conceded by all that the Secretary of State, School Commissioner and Judges of the Supreme Court should be renominated without opposition, and while it became apparent that a little contest would spring up in regard to candidates for the Supreme Bench and the Board of Public Works, the opposition was not a tive enough to make it interesting to any but the few who were directly interested.

INCIDENTS OF PLATFORM MAKING.

Senator Sherman arrived in town yesterday, to look after the platform a little, and will give the "keynote" to the campaign in his speech at the ratification meeting to-night, in the Capitol square. About the only subjects under discussion in relation to the platform, are those of finance and temperance. On the latter there was apparently a wide divasity o' opinion, and it seemed last night as if it would be almost irreconilable. A large number of delegates were present who believed that the only hope of the party for success lay in the adoption of a strong prohibitory plank in the platform; while fully as many of an opposite opinion, thought the only way to handle the subject at all was to let it severely alone. Then there were others who were in favor of a Local Option measure similar to that of Pennsylvania; and still others wanted to have a License plank in the platform. Fully twenty-eight gentlemen, who felt confident they knew exactly what the people wanted in this respect, came up with resolutions in their pockets prepared to insist upon their adoption by the Committee. Had they all been put together and boiled down into one, it would have been as curious a mess of stuff and nonsense as could be gotten up.

THE OPERA HOUSE,

where the Convention was held to-day, had been handsomely decorated with flags, while in the upper gallery a band of music was stationed and discussed excellent music as the delegates came together and took their places, those of each Congressional district being seated together.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

At eleven o'clock, General Charles C. Walcutt, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, announcing that Hon. Charles Foster, of Erie county, has been nominated by the Committee to act as Temporary Chairman. The question was put, and Mr. Foster was elected, without a dissenting vote.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Hutchins, after which the usual committees were announced. The following gentlemen composed

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:

First district—Ben Eggleston, of Hamilton.

Second district—C. H. Blackburn, of Hamilton.

Third district—Joseph H. Barrett, of Clermont.

Fourth district—James L. Price, of Vanwert.

Sixth district—Clark Waggoner, of Lucas.

Seventh district—Dr. D. Noble, of Highland.

Eighth district—Gen. Warren Keiffer, of Clark.

Ninth district—Gen. J. S. Robinson, of Harding.

Tenth district—J. T. Mack, of Sandusky.

Eleventh district—Gen. B. F. Coates, of Scioto.

Twelfth district—John H. Kelly, of Perry.

Thirteenth district—A. W. Train, of Muskingum.

Fourteenth district—P. Cuneo, of Wyandotte.

Fifteenth district—R. M. Stimson, of Washington.

Sixteenth district—Hon. Lorenzo Danford, of Belmont.

Seventeenth district—J. K. Rukenbrod, of Columbiana.

Eighteenth district—Dr. J. Strong, of Lorain.

Nineteenth district—J. A. Garfield, of Portage.

Twentieth district—Hon. A. T. Brinsmade, of Cuyahoga.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Convention came together promptly at one and a half P. M. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, through their chairman, Hon. J. T. Updegraff: For Permanent Chairman, Hon. John Sherman; for Secretary, Wm. A. Bissell, of Belmont; Assistant Secretaries, E. A. Lee, of Stark; S. N. Field, of Franklin; C. F. Hornberger, of Hamilton; Frank Brownlee, of Clinton; A. J. DeWolf, of Hancock, and J. R. Foulke, of Morgan county.

SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Senator Sherman who had appeared in the Convention as a delegate from Richland county, was received with prolonged applause as he appeared on the stage. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I return you my grateful acknowledgments for this unexpected honor. I was invited by the Executive Committee to make some remarks this evening, and had no expectation to participate in any other way in the proceedings of this Convention. The duties of the Convention are plain and simple. There is no unseemly struggle for office or honor. The Convention meets to designate, from among the 250,000 Republicans of Ohio, a few men to hold offices of honor and trust. No doubt you will make that selection with wise consideration for past services and for merit and honor. As for your platform of principles there need be no trouble. The principles of the Republican party are ingrafted in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws that have been framed and passed by the Republican party in the last fourteen years. [Applause.] Your highest duty is to see that these constitutional provisions and laws are faithfully, honestly and religiously enforced without fear and without distinction between citizens, native or naturalized, white or black. [Applause.] And now, again, fellow-citizens, I trust the Republican party will be bold and manly as it has always been whenever an issue is presented, meeting it face to face in a manly way and expressing in a few brief, terse, Anglo-Saxon sentences your convictions as they shall be approved by your consciebnes, and then leave to an intelligent people to say whether or not they are right. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, with these few remarks, especially as I am to comment at some length upon my views of the duty, responsibilities and principles of the Republican party this evening, I will delay you no longer, but the Convention will proceed to transact the business for which it has been called. [Applause.]

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, the Convention next proceeded to nominations.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The name of A. T. Wykoff was presented for Secretary of State, by General F. B. Pond, of Morgan county, and his nomination was made by acclamation, amid considerable applause.

The next nomination was for Judges of the Supreme Court, to succeed Judge Day. The name of Judge Day was presented for renomination, by L. B. Gunckel, of Dayton, and that of W. W. Johnson, of Lawrence county, by General Grosvenor, of Athens. Before a vote was called a telegram was read from Judge Stone, saying that he had transmitted his resignation to Governor Allen, and it would be proper to nominate some one to fill out his unexpired term. After some little debate as to which place should be filled first, the matter was decided by the withdrawal of Johnson as a candidate for the full term. Judge Day was then renominated for the full term by acclamation, and immediately afterward Johnson was nominated for the unexpired term in the same way.

Two candidates for the position of Member of the Board of Public Works were presented: A. R. Hosmer, the present incumbent, and D. L. June. Balloting proceeded, Hosmer receiving 356 votes to 165 for June. Hosmer's nomination was made unanimous.

Next, Thomas W. Harvey, the present incumbent of the office, was made the candidate for School Commissioner by acclamation.

Last of all Rodney Foos was renominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court by acclamation, and in response to loud calls he returned thanks, expressing the hope that his election in October would be by acclamation, also.

This closed the nominations, and during the few moments that elapse before the appearance of the Committee on Resolutions, an attempt was made to draw Governor Noyes into making a speech. He declined, however, saying that he would say what he had to say in the meeting at night.

The Committee on Resolutions now appeared and reported the following platform, which was adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

FIRST—That we reaffirm the principles and policy of the Republican party as announced in its National Convention; that we are proud of its history and great sources and we especially commend the vigor and force by which it maintained the Union, abolished slavery and secured equal civil and political rights to all citizens. We demand that these rights be enforced by appropriate legislation, so that all citizens shall have the equal enjoyment of their rights. We demand of our public agents fidelity to their principles, the honest execution of the pledges made to the people, purity, integrity and economy in the discharge of their official duties and the prompt and fearless examination and punishment of those who violate any of their obligations.

SECOND—That we favor a tariff for revenue, with such incidental protections as may foster and encourage American industry.

THIRD—That we denounce all form of open or covert repudiation, and declare that justice and the public faith alike demand that the debt of the United States be paid in accordance with the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was created, as declared in the Act of Congress of March 18, 1869, and it is the duty of the National Government to adopt such measures as shall gradually but certainly restore our paper money to a specie standard without shock to the business interests of the country.

FOURTH—That when the currency shall have been restored to a specie value, banking should be free, so that the circulating medium may expand or contract according to the demands of commerce and trade.

FIFTH—That we are heartily for, by its uniform opposition to the improvement of our harbors and our great national waterways, has shown in itself unconstitutional to deal with the vitally important questions of cheap transportation and to favor the improvement of the cheap and prompt transportation of the products of industry should be promoted by the National and State governments by appropriate legislation.

SIXTH—That we heartily indorse the present Republican Congress in repealing the law increasing official salaries, in reducing expenses by more than twenty million dollars, in successfully resisting all jobs, in abolishing the extravagant government of the District of Columbia and in reforming abuses generally; whereby the Republican party is proved to be worthy of the continued support of the people.

SEVENTH—That the recent outrages and murders in the South, of which unoffending colored citizens have been the victims, committed in pursuance of the avowed purpose of maintaining an exclusive "White Man's Government," demand and hereby receive the indignant commendation of the representatives of Ohio.

EIGHTH—That the restraint of intemperance and its causes, to the full extent of the legislative, judicial and police powers of the State, and the forfeiture of public trust for intoxication, are demanded by the moral and material welfare of society and the State.

NINTH—We deprecate the action of the present General Assembly in recognizing the punitive and benevolent institutions of the State for merely partisan and political purposes, attending inevitably to the impairment of their efficiency and usefulness.

It was not yet three o'clock, when the Convention had finished its business, and there were loud calls for General Garfield, who was present as a delegate, to address them. He presently appeared on the stage, in response to their call, and spoke as follows:

Speech of General Garfield.

It is not time to enter upon any discussion. I only thank you for calling me, and desire to say that the platform of principles which you have adopted this afternoon is one on which you can go before the people of Ohio and make a manly fight, with your faces up in the light the while. It is in contrast with the base and dishonorable platform that the Democratic party gave a few days ago. [Applause.] They go before you this fall with the most bold and naked piece of dishonesty, in the way of a financial plank, that the Democratic party has ever offered to the State of Ohio. They take up the old dishonored repudiated dogma of Pendleton in 1867—the proposition that we shall pay off the public debt in simple contempt to the way in which the State repudiated—which most honorable Democrats in the State repudiated, as did Gen. Lee Robinson. They undertake to take up again and galvanize it into life, and call it one of the living issues of 1874. Now we have asked you, in that platform which you have just adopted, to go back and declare that you reiterate to-day of your successful battle, that you denounce all forms of repudiation, by whatever form or cowardly guise you stand by to payment of the public debt according to the letter and spirit of the law under which it was contracted, as you opposed in the year of Congress of March 18, 1869—the first law to which President Grant very rightly affixed his signature after he became President of the United States, and the law which the Democrats have undertaken to denounce, though they dare not demands its repeal. You, on that question, go squarely and manfully before the country.

You have again taken up other issues before you—the issue of transportation, the issue of the importance, for the good of our country—all these issues—and have spoken with no uncertain sound as to the position you propose to assume.

Now I hold that, after all, this idea that platform literature should contain lying and cowardly statements that they seriously want to dodge questions by, is manly way to win victories anywhere. [Applause.] And I congratulate you, fellow-Republicans, that you have met the issues of the day in the platform you have adopted, in a manful, square, fighting spirit.

Governor Allen (garfield continued by saying that they had to-day nominated a ticket not to be ashamed of, while they went before the State with the record of the Democratic party fresh in their minds, and with their purposes freshly developed. They went to go before the State to fight a party whose great leaders, only a few months ago, said in no uncertain and healthy organization; a party which, only a few days ago, struck a desperate blow at the very chief, noblest and worthiest Democrat among them. He was sure they could beat that party this fall, and believed they were entering upon a career of victory in the old way and to enter upon new issues with the spirit of men that know the past is secure and believe they can make the future secure by earnest work, and victory was certain.

They were entering, he said, upon an era where no one man could be able to sway great masses of people, as in times past; a period when men are carefully studying their own interests, business and industries; when they are discussing questions of trade and trasportation and internal growth. From the year 1824, when people began to clear our harbors and open national water courses for transportation, for a period of fifteen years, improvements of this kind progressed, in 1838 the Democratic party discovered that they had no constitutional right or power to clean out a harbor, or open up a river, or in any way increase the advantages of our great natural watercourses, and from 1838 down to the close of the late war, not one dollar was appropriated, not one bar was taken out from the mouth of any harbor, not one river was cleaned of a single snag, not one step was taken to make the great intercourse of the country possible or safe. But, since the last gun of our war was fired, the Republican party coming into the field, have done more for the rivers and harbors of the Republic twice over than was ever done in all the previous years by all the parties that preceded it. Seventy-seven per cent. of all that was ever appropriated to better our harbors and rivers, has been done by the Republican party. [Applause.] And the party has thus put itself in the front rank of those questions, one of the greatest questions that has ever confronted the American people, namely, the question of free, or at least cheap and easy transportation between the producer of American wealth and the consumer of it all over the land. We are ready to confront that question; therefore we have got half way through it, by the preparations we have already made. As has been said in your resolutions, the Democratic party are wonderstruck on that question. They are committed to the constitutional dogma that we have no right to do any of these things. The Republican party have exercised the right, claimed the right, asserted the duty and will carry out their duty in grappling that question and settling it, as we believe, in the interests of American industry.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

In the evening a large ratification meeting was held on the west front of the Capitol, at which Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Noyes were speakers. On being introduced by Hon. A. T. Wykoff, Senator Sherman spoke as follows:

Senator Sherman's Speech.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The two great parties have now by their State Conventions in Ohio nominated their candidates and announced their principles. The people of Ohio have selected the new Constitution, and therefore have postponed for the time all questions of State policy. No General Assembly is to be elected. No Governor is to be elected. The officers to be chosen are purely ministerial or judicial, and no local question can be decided. The people of Ohio are now called upon to choose between the only two existing national political parties, and at an election when their immediate Representatives in Congress are chosen. It is therefore a national election. The issues and results, whatever they are or may be, affect the whole people of the United States as much as the people of Ohio.

And, fellow-citizens, I am bound to say that at no period of our political history have the people been called upon to temperately and free from embarrassment in the selection of parties than at this moment. All the great over-riding fundamental questions that have given rise to political parties are practically settled by the progress of events by popular acquiescence and judicial decisions. The Federal and Republican parties of Adams and Jefferson grew partly out of the tendency of the Federalists to aristocratic forms and usages, and partly from difference as to the powers of the General Government. The strength of the Republican party of Jefferson was in the adoption of simple Republican forms. The ideas and habits which came to our ancestors from England tended to make active distinctions between citizens. These were encouraged by the Federal party, but were swept away by the democratic Republican party. On the other hand, the powers of the General Government, as far as they were claimed were established by successive decisions of the Supreme Court—and though disputed from time to time, are now recognized by all parties and all classes. The supreme authority of the National Government over all national questions—and the exclusive authority of State Governments over local questions are now admitted by all, and the boundary between the two has been carefully defined.

The questions that gave rise to the formation of the Whig and Democratic parties of Clay and Jackson were economic questions—questions about a national bank—the public lands and tariffs. These again have been settled. No one thinks of a national bank. The public lands are no longer regarded as a source of revenue, but by common consent are now held for settlement under the homestead and preemption laws, and the tariff question is purely a matter of detail, in which revenue is regarded as the primary object, and the encouragement of domestic industry the, necessary and proper incident.

REPUBLICAN POLICY VINDICATED.

The great, and I may say, the only question that gave rise to the Republican and Democratic parties of our day was the slavery question. Under Democratic management, the political power of slavery had supreme control of all departments of the Government. It was violent, arrogant and insulting, and finally repealed the Missouri Compromise and undertook by force and fraud to extend slavery over the Territories, and threatened if resistance was made to dissolve the Union. On this question the Republican party had its birth and took its stand. The successive stages of this controversy were but the natural and inevitable development. It was an irrepressible conflict. We declared against the extension of slavery. This led successively to a real conflict in Kansas—to the election of Lincoln—the civil war—the abolition of slavery—and the reinstatement of emancipated race. In this conflict the Republicans won a clear victory. They gained possession of all the powers of the Government—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. Every promise they made was faithfully performed. Their political creed is enshrined in the Constitution of the United States. The general summary of results is so well stated in a recent address by the National Republican Committee that I will venture to read it to you.

"At home and abroad the Union was proclaimed to be dissolved in 1861. The Union is restored now.

"Nine States then claimed to have left the protection of the Constitution forever. They have all returned to their proper relations.

"Those that then gavest me I have kept, and none is lost," said the Savior of men. The Republican party has preserved more than the states you committed to its keeping. It has restored those which were lost.

"In 1861 the 'Confederate States of America,' solemnly were announcing for admission into the family of nations. There is no longer any such pretense. Each one of those great but unequal communities now has its people in recognition as an integral part of the United States.

"A race numbering millions has been raised from the condition of chattels to the state of man. Human rights have gained the sanction of three new chapters added to the National Constitution. Murder organized in several States, bearing the name of Ku Klux, wearing the garb and plying the trade of fiends, has been exposed, convicted, punished.

"Fellow citizens, which party committed the Union to the keeping of the Republican party, is confined on the verge of dissolution. Many honest and some fanatical secessionists are its amiable wound. We present the Union to you to-day, every whit whole. Perpetual peace throughout all her borders; she is at peace with all the world. Her rightful authority is directly acknowledged, and respected every where. She stands in the very vanguard of empire. We challenge history to produce another instance of a country raised from such humiliation to such grandeur in so short a time. And all this transformation has been wrought not merely without the aid of the Democratic party, but in spite of its unpatriotic efforts.

Such, fellow citizens, are the admitted results of the last great division of parties in this country. Our policy has been approved; our principles have triumphed.

And now the question remains, shall we abandon the Republican party and seek, either in the Democratic party or in new parties, a representative of our views, hopes and aspirations for the future of our country? It is to this inquiry I now invite your considerate attention.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

I said that all the fundamental questions that gave rise to the Republican party are settled. And so they are, so far as the guarantee of the Constitution and legislation by them are guarantees not yet enforced, but where they are enforced much of our success will be just what we desire. The great guarantees made by the Fourteenth amendment, which secures to all citizens equal rights and privileges, is practically denied in the South. The same amendment gives to Congress the power to enforce it by appropriate legislation. This has been done to some extent by securing to all citizens—white and black—native and naturalized, the equal enjoyment of the right to sue and be sued, to testify, and to acquire and hold property; but in some of the States right to vote is denied, and even to stop at guns and fairly to share in the benefits of common schools and public taxes. These rights are common incidents of citizenship, which all can enjoy without impairing their enjoyment by others. And especially the right to enjoy equal facilities in the education of children is a right of primary importance, not only to the individual, but to the whole community. The education of youth is by far the most costly article of public taxation freely borne because it is essential to the maintenance of a Republican form of government. In the Constitution of Ohio, as well as in the new, which has been rejected, it is provided that "the General Assembly shall make such provision by taxation, or otherwise, as with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State."

Our system of common schools has, in Ohio, been fairly secured to all alike—unless voluntarily rejected from pride, prejudice or other cause. It is a monument of wisdom. It is a stream of perpetual fertility.

In populous communities where the number of colored children is sufficient for a separate school, they are allowed to have such a separate school by local authority, but where there are few such children they go to the same school as the white children, and are taught in the same class. I am assured by some of the best teachers in the State that practically no difficulty occurs when white and black are in the same class and school, and that very often the colored children are from their quicker mental powers, favorites with the children. The difficulty is not in the school or with the scholars, but with the parents in the blind and unreasoning spirit of caste, the debris of slavery, and is strongest with the most ignorant and violent.

At all events, the blacks are citizens of the United States, armed with the ballot and with equal rights and privileges—entitled to equal immunities and advantages, and it is not for us as Republicans to deny them any of their rights essential to their manhood from a feeling of caste or prejudice arising from color or race or condition. They have come into full part in the contests through which we have passed, and we must not shrink from fairly enforcing the guarantees we have given them. The Republican party is the only one so constituted as to have the power and to be in position to enforce this guarantee, and we owe it to our honor, as well as to the logic of the lofty principle that has guided us. Equal rights to all to do so. I voted for the Civil Rights bill now pending in the House of Representatives, not only because I thought it was right, but because I felt bound in honor to stand by and protect the great amendments to the Constitution, the pride and boast of the Republican party and connecting link by which the immortal Declaration of Independence was made a part of our fundamental law. Whatever differences may have existed in the past, I trust that all will be united in the future. We have no time to waste in the discussion of the past. We have work to do in the present and for the future. We have a glorious record to defend, and we must not be divided. We must not be weakened by the folly of any of our members. We must not be misled by the cry of any false prophet. We must not be deceived by any false issue. We must not be turned aside by any false pretense. We must not be driven from the path of duty by any false fear. We must not be seduced from the path of duty by any false hope. We must not be misled by any false guide. We must not be betrayed by any false friend. We must not be overcome by any false enemy. We must not be conquered by any false foe. We must not be destroyed by any false power. We must not be ruined by any false policy. We must not be cheated with false values, until our labor and productions are measured by the gold standard. We had months of weary talk on this subject in Congress, and although we took no positive direct step toward a specie standard, yet we did prevent, and I trust forever, any retrograde step in the opposite direction. The general result is that no measure can be adopted that will lead us from a specie standard, while we will in due time agree upon some decided though moderate measure to hasten the time when the dollar of our paper money will buy as much as a dollar of real money. Now will this result when produced deprive us of the useful agency of paper money, whether in this form of bank notes or United States notes, or both, but only that it will make this paper money what it promises it is—an equivalent to coin—and when the only test of the quantity of the paper money will be the amount of it that can be maintained at par with coin. On this question though, I am sorry to say, we as Republicans are not entirely agreed, but we are far better off in that respect than our adversaries. The law of the last session of Congress, though not what any one hoped for, has and will result beneficially and is in the right direction. The long standing sectional complaint about the distribution of national bank circulation has been honorably settled, now banks may be organized in any of the Southern and Western States, and the law by the increase of depreciated notes, but by the transfer of circulation from the East, where they had more than their share, to the West, where they had less. Our grievance was not that we needed the circulation, but that we were unjustly deprived of our right to it. This law also settled the dangerous power claimed by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the volume of paper money to the extent of forty-four millions of dollars at his will. It also provided a system of actual redemption of bank notes, by which the people will get clean, new bank notes for the mutilated, dirty and defaced notes we now see, and further to provide that these notes as good as gold—and it needs only courage to take it. I hope and trust that the Republican party will fulfill its duty, and will complete the cycle of great financial measures which it has had the honor to propose and adopt.

SIMPLIFICATION OF TAXES.

The next most important and difficult question that as a party we must meet, is the reduction and simplification of National taxes—and upon this point the people have the assurance of what we have done in the past as a party of progress, and that we will go steadily and wisely—almost too hastily—reduced and simplified taxes. From taxes on all incomes and productions we have come down, with few exceptions, to taxes on spirits, tobacco and beer and manufactures. With few exceptions of stamp taxes unrepealed will probably be repealed next session, and which for years was the leading division between national parties, has now become a matter of detail, sometimes a question of locality, and frequently is the subject of the meanest demagogism. It should be treated purely as a business question—a mode of collecting revenue in the cheapest and easiest way. I do not think that any material change in the principles upon which we have levied the internal revenue taxes will be made in the present session of Congress, though not what any one hoped for, has and will result beneficially and is in the right direction. The long standing sectional complaint about the distribution of national bank circulation has been honorably settled, now banks may be organized in any of the Southern and Western States, and the law by the increase of depreciated notes, but by the transfer of circulation from the East, where they had more than their share, to the West, where they had less. Our grievance was not that we needed the circulation, but that we were unjustly deprived of our right to it. This law also settled the dangerous power claimed by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the volume of paper money to the extent of forty-four millions of dollars at his will. It also provided a system of actual redemption of bank notes, by which the people will get clean, new bank notes for the mutilated, dirty and defaced notes we now see, and further to provide that these notes as good as gold—and it needs only courage to take it. I hope and trust that the Republican party will fulfill its duty, and will complete the cycle of great financial measures which it has had the honor to propose and adopt.

SIMPLIFICATION OF TAXES.

The next most important and difficult question that as a party we must meet, is the reduction and simplification of National taxes—and upon this point the people have the assurance of what we have done in the past as a party of progress, and that we will go steadily and wisely—almost too hastily—reduced and simplified taxes. From taxes on all incomes and productions we have come down, with few exceptions, to taxes on spirits, tobacco and beer and manufactures. With few exceptions of stamp taxes unrepealed will probably be repealed next session, and which for years was the leading division between national parties, has now become a matter of detail, sometimes a question of locality, and frequently is the subject of the meanest demagogism. It should be treated purely as a business question—a mode of collecting revenue in the cheapest and easiest way. I do not think that any material change in the principles upon which we have levied the internal revenue taxes will be made in the present session of Congress, though not what any one hoped for, has and will result beneficially and is in the right direction. The long standing sectional complaint about the distribution of national bank circulation has been honorably settled, now banks may be organized in any of the Southern and Western States, and the law by the increase of depreciated notes, but by the transfer of circulation from the East, where they had more than their share, to the West, where they had less. Our grievance was not that we needed the circulation, but that we were unjustly deprived of our right to it. This law also settled the dangerous power claimed by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the volume of paper money to the extent of forty-four millions of dollars at his will. It also provided a system of actual redemption of bank notes, by which the people will get clean, new bank notes for the mutilated, dirty and defaced notes we now see, and further to provide that these notes as good as gold—and it needs only courage to take it. I hope and trust that the Republican party will fulfill its duty, and will complete the cycle of great financial measures which it has had the honor to propose and adopt.

IMPENDING DANGER.

Again I call your attention to the second clause of the section of the 14th amendment I have quoted, by which it provides that no United States or any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation in aid of the rebellion—or any claim for the loss of any slave. This provision is the full measure of the rebellion. Claims have been assumed by States and by the United States by a democratic party which grew out of aid to the rebellion.

One of the dangers that now threaten our future is the assumption by the general government through the agency of the Democratic party of an overwhelming mass of claims growing out of the war. It will require the most careful watchfulness of the Republicans in Congress to prevent the accomplished purpose of the rebellion to be consummated by the fraud of claims in the form of claims for supplies furnished to our army—and to such claims as by the well defined laws of war it would not be right ought to pay for supplies in an enemy's country. From these are numerous. I will read you a statement recently made by Judge Lawrence of Ohio:

"The amount of the magnitude of these claims may be had by the fact that the claims presented to the Commissioners of claims reach the enormous sum of $40,000,000, before they have reach about $20,000,000, many of which are test claims, which, if sanctioned, will be followed by very many millions more. The judgments of the Court of Claims for the year 1873 amounted to $2,000,000. The claims paid to individuals by Congress for the same year were $576,000. I cannot state the amount paid on account of the Department, but it was very large, and included $1,999,579 for claims for captured and abandoned property." Jefferson Davis, in his speech of May last estimates that all pending war claims before the Department and the Commissioners of claims will number 30,242, aggregating $88,347,121."

The next volume of this report might be enlarged by the adoption of plausible rules so as to include several hundred millions of dollars more than are at present allowed to claims by the rebels to the burden of our public debt. This the Democratic party if in power will be sure to do, for there are no persons or class of cases that the Democratic members do not favor. A Democratic House of Representatives by vast enlargement of the public debt by the assumption of rebel claims. This is not a trifling danger.

Not only is there danger of the National Government being overwhelmed with claims caused by the rebellion, but now daily the actual services rendered and sacrifices suffered by loyal people in the South are left to the most ignorant and violent.

At all events, the blacks are citizens of the United States, armed with the ballot and with equal rights and privileges—entitled to equal immunities and advantages, and it is not for us as Republicans to deny them any of their rights essential to their manhood from a feeling of caste or prejudice arising from color or race or condition. They have come into full part in the contests through which we have passed, and we must not shrink from fairly enforcing the guarantees we have given them. The Republican party is the only one so constituted as to have the power and to be in position to enforce this guarantee, and we owe it to our honor, as well as to the logic of the lofty principle that has guided us. Equal rights to all to do so. I voted for the Civil Rights bill now pending in the House of Representatives, not only because I thought it was right, but because I felt bound in honor to stand by and protect the great amendments to the Constitution, the pride and boast of the Republican party and connecting link by which the immortal Declaration of Independence was made a part of our fundamental law. Whatever differences may have existed in the past, I trust that all will be united in the future. We have no time to waste in the discussion of the past. We have work to do in the present and for the future. We have a glorious record to defend, and we must not be divided. We must not be weakened by the folly of any of our members. We must not be misled by the cry of any false prophet. We must not be deceived by any false issue. We must not be turned aside by any false pretense. We must not be driven from the path of duty by any false fear. We must not be seduced from the path of duty by any false hope. We must not be misled by any false guide. We must not be betrayed by any false friend. We must not be overcome by any false enemy. We must not be conquered by any false foe. We must not be destroyed by any false power. We must not be ruined by any false policy. We must not be cheated with false values, until our labor and productions are measured by the gold standard. We had months of weary talk on this subject in Congress, and although we took no positive direct step toward a specie standard, yet we did prevent, and I trust forever, any retrograde step in the opposite direction. The general result is that no measure can be adopted that will lead us from a specie standard, while we will in due time agree upon some decided though moderate measure to hasten the time when the dollar of our paper money will buy as much as a dollar of real money. Now will this result when produced deprive us of the useful agency of paper money, whether in this form of bank notes or United States notes, or both, but only that it will make this paper money what it promises it is—an equivalent to coin—and when the only test of the quantity of the paper money will be the amount of it that can be maintained at par with coin. On this question though, I am sorry to say, we as Republicans are not entirely agreed, but we are far better off in that respect than our adversaries. The law of the last session of Congress, though not what any one hoped for, has and will result beneficially and is in the right direction. The long standing sectional complaint about the distribution of national bank circulation has been honorably settled, now banks may be organized in any of the Southern and Western States, and the law by the increase of depreciated notes, but by the transfer of circulation from the East, where they had more than their share, to the West, where they had less. Our grievance was not that we needed the circulation, but that we were unjustly deprived of our right to it. This law also settled the dangerous power claimed by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the volume of paper money to the extent of forty-four millions of dollars at his will. It also provided a system of actual redemption of bank notes, by which the people will get clean, new bank notes for the mutilated, dirty and defaced notes we now see, and further to provide that these notes as good as gold—and it needs only courage to take it. I hope and trust that the Republican party will fulfill its duty, and will complete the cycle of great financial measures which it has had the honor to propose and adopt.

QUESTIONS OF THE FUTURE.

But, fellow-citizens, I perhaps have occupied too much time with the still unsettled issues of the war. Allow me to say that we cannot too much not to dwell upon the honorable record of the Republican party in the past. A party that assumes to administer a Government like ours must keep pace with the changing events of the time. Every year has its issues—and even good principles and good conduct do not always solve with success new issues. In a very few years all the words, evils of political questions changes. This is remarkably true now. The enormous growth and warp enthusiasm of a great and pressing issue, we entered the lists to curb the political power of slavery. After we completed war on a gigantic scale to preserve the Union. Later we successfully solved all the difficult questions that followed the war of secession. And during all this period we developed, moulded and maintained with success all the financial agencies of a period of unexampled energy. It is only within a very short period that we have approached a state of peace—no overriding issue to rally us together, but the quiet and usual pursuits of productive industry to occupy us. Under these circumstances it is our duty while grateful for the results of the past to thoughtfully examine and master, if we can, the questions of the future. It is the hope to come like inspiration to us as it does to all like ours. I believe the Republican party is so organized and composed that it is better than any other party, old or new, meet the requirements of the new condition of affairs—a state of rest and peace in the United States, and open repudiation would probably be sanctioned by a majority of the Democratic party in the late rebel States. But if after attacking the validity of the public debt is not the most dangerous issue. It will be that of attempting to pay the debt in a way that is not honest living and with the hope of saving a little currency at the expense of the then excited by the passions of a great conflict.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES.

Now, if I were called upon to specify the first requisite of a party to administer the Government under the present times, it would say economy, economy, economy. This is the most difficult virtue to practice, especially after a period of great expenditure. It would be easy to show you, gentlemen, that the Republican party has entered upon the true course by reducing the expenses of the national Government for the current year at the rate of twenty-seven millions a year, but there is ample room and verge for a great reduction, and I believe there is an honest purpose in Congress to carry out this policy of economy. I believe we must begin by a large reduction of local taxes—and still more a very great limitation of the power of local taxation. Now numerous local authorities—counties, towns, cities, districts, boards, and so forth, have authority to levy taxes until this amounts, in many cases, to confiscation. Although this does not enter in our canvass, yet it is one of the most important of burdensome taxes. They are local, not national, and here the people of Ohio, whenever they have a chance, right to put the plow to the Granger. Has the accidental Democratic General Assembly of Ohio abused its authority to reduce taxes or expenses? I think not. It was too eager in the chase for the few offices connected with power to attend to measures to do any act of usefulness I can say it is that it was so flattered into factions by

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1874.

GOETHE it was who said that nothing is more terrible than active ignorance, and the pregnant truth of the saying is every day being illustrated in blood in the South.

YESTERDAY was the closing day for assessments or registration of voters. Taxes, however, can be paid and naturalization papers taken out until and including the third day of October.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Investigating Committee, appointed at the last annual meeting of the stockholders, have completed their report, which, it is said, embraces an exhaustive statement of the entire operations, property and liabilities of the Company. It will be submitted to the stockholders early next month.

THE internal revenue receipts for the past two months of the present fiscal year exceed the amount received for a corresponding period last year by one and a half million dollars. For the present month the Commissioner expects a most gratifying exhibit, inasmuch as the fall trade usually swells the receipts from this source in a very considerable sum.

THERE is another movement on foot among the railroad engineers. A meeting of those connected with the Erie Railway was held at Port Jervis, New York, on Monday, and it is asserted on good authority that a convention of all the engineers connected with trunk lines centering in New York, is soon to be held in that city. It looks like preparation for another strike.

No corruption of any character has developed itself in the State politics of Vermont during the long series of years in which the Republican party has been in the ascendant. It has always met every new duty faithfully, and, as a consequence, is still a stronghold of Republican principle and policy, as the result of the election on the first instant sufficiently shows.

WE ARE in receipt of cheerful accounts of the canvass in Ohio and Indiana. Some well-informed Democrats, it is reported, concede that the Republicans will carry both States. In the latter State the Democracy have made a direct blow at the interests of public schools and the cause of education by declaring in favor of the abolition of the office of County Superintendent—a step which will probably cost them dearly.

THE Chicago *Journal* boasts of the 600 free bathing houses erected on the lake shore by the city authorities, says they have done splendid service this season, and adds: "If there is another city on the continent which can boast of such a magnificent array of free bathing houses, bring it along." Here is Pittsburgh. We have 600,000 free bathing establishments, where people of all ages and both sexes can revel in the waters of our two rivers without money and without price.

ANOTHER meeting of the creditors and stockholders of the great Joliet Iron and Steel Works Company, in Illinois, was held in Chicago last week, at which an arrangement was effected by which it is believed that this extensive and important concern will be able to resume operations within the next month or two. The Company, it will be remembered, was forced to suspend during the panic last fall, and the works, which when running at full power give employment to nearly a thousand men, have been idle ever since.

HERE is the political situation in the South, compressed into a nutshell. The Republicans are contending for the fundamental principles of civil liberty, free thought and free speech, and individual freedom; while Democracy would crush out all these, with all who will not become Democrats. They design to create an oligarchy, in which the few shall rule the many, nor do they intend to stop at anything short of armed interposition on the part of the Federal government, in carrying out their nefarious purposes.

ST. LOUIS, according to the *Democrat's* annual review of the cotton trade of that city, has taken a wonderful stride forward in the cotton trade during the past twelve months. The gross receipts of the city have been 404,704 bales during the past year, against 357,501 bales the year previous. The cotton actually arriving for sale amounted to 85,718 bales, against 34,500, being an absolute gain of 51,209 bales. Estimating a bale of cotton to be worth $80, the gain in the cotton business of the past year represents over $4,000,000. This is a very important addition to the general commerce of that port.

IT IS related of a negro, during the revolutionary war, that he was so patriotic and so fond of having his name in the newspapers, that he consented to bestride a torpedo in a boat, and row out and be blown up with it under the sides of a British ship of war, on the condition of having a biographical sketch of himself prepared to his liking and printed in the village paper, the next morning. Rise up WILLIAM ALLEN would also seem to have almost reached that heroic standard of self-sacrifice. His entire readiness to immolate himself on the altars of his country, for his country's good, is wonderfully touching.

THE Democratic campaign has opened in earnest throughout the South. Tennessee led the way by the deliberate massacre of sixteen colored people at one stroke; Louisiana followed promptly by the murder of nearly an equal number; Alabama shows her zeal in the cause by stopping mail trains, killing the colored agents, and firing into church congregations of colored people; and Texas, not to be outdone in the latest struggle for "Southern rights", has accomplished six hundred political assassinations since the inauguration of the Democratic Governor, COKE. Whatever it may mean in the Northern States, in the South the spread of Democratic "principles" means organized ruffianism and wholesale slaughter.

BOSTON is beginning to debate the question whether its efforts to build up a direct trade, to the neglect of its manufacturing interests, is not a grand mistake. The true strength of that city, it is generally being discovered, lies in its own manufacturing interests, and those which it can directly or indirectly control, and not in building railroads for competition with New York. New England, of which Boston is the metropolis, has all the elements of becoming the great manufacturing center of the country; and it is probable that Boston makes more money out of Lowell and Lawrence in a single year than she could derive from direct trade in ten years. It is likely, too, that in the proportion in which it expands its manufacturing industry, just in that proportion will it expand its direct trade, not only with the West, but with foreign countries, also.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says a trustworthy letter from Memphis furnishes an explanation of the recent meeting at Memphis, in which JEFF. DAVIS and others participated, and which was called for the purpose of protesting against the outrages on the negroes. The letter states that the meeting was called in compliance with a suggestion from Northern Democrats, who urged that if these outrages are continued, they will have a very serious effect upon the future of the Democratic party North. It is quite likely. None of the Southern papers, so far as we have observed, denounce the atrocities which are constantly taking place there, upon the ground that they are an outrage on justice, humanity and morality, but simply for the reason that, unless prevented, they will beget a reaction in the Northern States and defeat the hopes of the Democracy of securing control of the general government. Hands off—*for awhile*—is virtually the injunction.

ACCORDING to the last report of the Commissioners of Customs of Great Britain, which has just been published, the importation of the great staple of English trade, cotton, the supply of which had fallen off considerably in 1872, has since advanced at the rate of 8 per cent., more than thirteen and one-half hundred million weight having been imported in 1873, against about twelve and one-half millions in the previous year. Petroleum shows a very extraordinary development. This is procured almost exclusively from the United States, and is now used extensively in England, not only for lighting purposes, but as a lubricant for machinery. From 1869 to 1872 inclusive, the British imports of this commodity varied from about five and a half to nine million gallons; but last year that country received the enormous quantity of 16,661,340 gallons. Looking at the import trade of the year 1873 as a whole, we find it characterized by a general increase in the articles used as food, and also an increase in the supply of raw material for manufactures, coupled in most cases with a diminished price for such material.

A SCIENTIFIC SENSATION.

Some of the newspapers are trying hard to make a sensation out of Professor TYNDALL'S opening address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The Association met at Belfast, Ireland, on the 19th of August. Few readers probably need to be told that the Association is one of the most important scientific bodies in the world, while in view of the wide range of the English language used by the members, it may be justly considered as the most popularly influential organization through which science speaks to the world. Unlike most other scientific societies, it does not always hold its meetings in the same place; it is migratory, or ambulatory, assembling one year in Oxford, next year in York, or some other city, thus visiting in succession all the chief cities and towns in Great Britain and Ireland. Last year, if we rightly remember, it met in Brighton, and this year, as we have already said, it has honored Belfast with its presence. A new President is elected every year, and we need hardly say that the position is one of immense distinction, bestowed only upon men truly eminent in science, except perhaps in cases where practical interest in science happens to be united with high social rank. Thus Prince ALBERT one year presided over the discussions of the Association. It has been said, however, that the Prince's scientific attainments were such as might have entitled him to the honor, even though he had been a plebeian, and the Duke of Argyle also, once president, might have received the distinction in mere recognition of his solentific merits.

The President elected one year is expected to deliver an address at the opening of the next year's sessions, and with such an audience in prospect, the collective scientific and many of the literary celebrities of the empire, besides eminent visitors from foreign parts, the speaker is not likely to neglect careful preparation. In fact, the address is usually a most elaborate performance, in which the author does his best to justify the honor conferred upon him by meeting or surpassing the expectations of his hearers. As to the subject, precedent seems to have determined, that it must be either a general survey of the advancement made during the past year by each of the sciences embraced in the scope of the Association, or a detailed statement with discussion of the recent progress of the particular department of scientific research to which the speaker himself is devoted. In either of these topics or in both a field is always presented in which the savant *may* expatiate without fear or risk of offending delicate susceptibilities, and also with the certainty of occupying the attention of the Association with ideas appropriate to the occasion. Prof. TYNDALL, however, seems to have disregarded precedent in the selection of his subject, and, unless we greatly mistake, he will be more praised for audacity than for either discretion or delicacy. We have not seen his address but a mere outline of his topics with three or four brief extracts. If these correctly represent the tenor and spirit of the discourse, it must have greatly surprised a portion of his hearers, and greatly offended others. Now on formal, public occasions grave, respectable Britons, as a general rule, dislike very much being surprised and of course they do not like to be offended, and therefore we fully expect to learn that by a majority of the Association Professor TYNDALL'S address has been declared an outrage upon good taste, as well as upon something else more important. Unless the outline before us misrepresents it, the object of the discourse was to set forth the history of the wonderful scientific discovery that the world made itself! This is really the gist of the whole monologue. Nobody we fancy, who has read Prof. TYNDALL'S writings doubted that this has all along been his theory of the universe; the surprise would be that he should think it decent or expedient to choose such an occasion for making the formal, positive announcement of his view. Bishops, Deans and other ecclesiastical dignitaries are active members of the British Association, not to mention the many scientific laymen who hold Christianity in profound respect as almost or quite a part of the British Constitution, and who both as Britons and as Christians would feel indignant at Professor TYNDALL'S inopportune frankness. This frankness, it seems, carried him so far as to assert that the great discovery referred to, to wit, the materialistic origin of all things, would have been made long ago but for the influence of Christianity. It was Christianity, the Professor thinks, which arrested the victorious march of science, making life emotional instead of thoughtful, and making the Scriptures, which ministered to the spiritual needs of men, the measure of their knowledge.

Such remarks duly limited by reference to the great spiritual despotism which ruled Christendom in the name of an infallible church during many centuries, need not have been offensive. But Professor TYNDALL does not appear to have made any distinction in favor of Protestant theologians, and really intended, it should seem, to declare war upon the meekest of his clerical countrymen as the natural enemies of science. Evidently when the professor of "abnormity in all disguise" "feels bound to confess" that he "discerns in matter the promise and the potency of every form and quality of life," he at the same time feels peculiar pleasure in anticipating the theological wrath he thus provokes, and in contemplating the sublime attitude in which he appears to himself as the champion of abstract truth against orthodox assailants. It is not necessary to be a member of the British Association in order to perceive that such a challenge does not come gracefully from the man deemed worthy of so high a place as its President. There is a decided tang of charlatanism in the demonstration. It is no new truth, it is not even a novel proposition which Professor TYNDALL affirms, and besides, it is something which no mortal knows or is likely to be able to prove. He therefore subjects himself to the suspicion at least of having chiefly aimed at the ignoble and unscientific effect of a popular sensation; an effect which Professor TYNDALL is well known not to disdain. The Professor has been much sneered at of late by some of the most eminent British savans as betraying a manifest disposition to cultivate vulgar notoriety at the expense of the dignity of science, and it will not be surprising if this avowal of materialism should seem to many a fresh justification of the reproach.

SOME of the Western farmers appear to be quite discontented over the hopeful expectations which are entertained in Europe with regard to the crops in that country, upon the ground that cheap breadstuffs across the water, mean cheap flour on this side also. This is a very narrow and selfish view to take of the matter. A reduction in the cost of this indispensable food-staple in Europe signifies there a larger consumption of cotton, tobacco, and other agricultural and industrial products which are the monopoly of our own country, while at home it means a decided turn for the better for our mechanics and laboring classes generally, so that in the end the aggregate advantage to the whole people will be none the less.

The Alcoholic Strength of the Various Bitters.

Mr. Henry Vaughan, State Assayer of Rhode Island, has made a chemical examination of thirty-five samples of "bitters," including all the more important ones found in the market. His report to Sheriff Holden gives the following percentages of alcohol in the various samples:

	Per Cent.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	43.20
Baker's Stomach Bitters	40.57
Drake's Plantation Bitters	40.24
Sol. Frank's Panacea Bitters	37.30
Mishler's Herb Bitters	36.80
Dr. R. V. Hibbaw's Wild Cherry Bitters	33.80
Rush's Bitters for the Stomach's "Sake"	34.39
Dr. Fisch's Bitters	32.16
Baker's Orange Grove Bitters	32.70
Speer's Standard Wine Bitters	25.40
Traveler's Peruvian Bitters	22.40
Dr. Clarke's Sherry Wine Bitters	21.40
California Wine Bitters	18.20
Dr. Wheeler's Tonic Sherry Wine Bitters	14.66
Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters	10.10
Dr. Holmes Golden Seal Bitters	34.24
Dr. Job Sweet's Strengthening Bitters	31.41
Webber's Strengthening Bitters	25.87
Flint's Quaker Bitters	22.90
Restorative Bitters	20.34
Luther's Temperance Bitters	16.68
Richardson's Bitters	20.14
Armitage's Bitters	33.20
Davis' Bitters	30.50
Colton's Nervine Bitters	23.73
Dr. Warren's Bitious Bitters	20.00
Hartshorne's Bitters	37.33
Atwood's Jaundice Bitters	26.60
Puritan Bitters	25.60
Dr. Langley's Bitters	24.41
Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters	20.85
Oxygenated Bitters	19.28
Walker's Vinegar Bitters	7.56
Dr. Pierce's Bitters	6.20

—The Laboratory.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

You that have coal to shed prepare to shed it now.

The need of the hour: An act to enforce the Enforcement act.

The Democratic party in Ohio is sinking out of sight. It is trying to get down to Pendleton.

What there is left of communism in the United States seems to center principally in Chicago.

The most absolute form of government which exists in the world is that of the gas companies.

It is right pleasant to hear these cheerful sounds of resumption from the coal valleys of our State.

If thievery in journalism were punishable with death there would be no Washington *Chronicle*.

The Tax Union of South Carolina has been convened to meet in Columbia, on the 16th of this month.

The new gold belt about the Black Hills is thirty miles wide. This must be the championship belt.

Water melon parties with musk melon accompaniment, is the latest mode of entertainment among the fashionables.

Brigham Young swears he has but one wife. Very well; then "Celestial marriages" and social harlotry are identical.

Pennsylvania needs a law to prevent the adulteration of liquors, rather than a farce which pretends to prevent its sale.

The oyster openings in New York city amount to 550,000 stews, 250,000 fries, 175,000 raws, 75,000 roasts, and 25,000 broils daily.

The *Courier-Journal* inquires: "Are the American people all turning to hands and feet?" No: in Louisville they are all ears.

It is hinted that Thurlow Weed will emerge from his retirement, and accept the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York city.

The Boston *Post* has taken possession of its fine new premises. Aside from its politics it is one of the very best newspapers in the country.

The age of letters. One hundred and thirty-three sacks of mail from London for Australia passed through Chicago on Tuesday for San Francisco.

The President is expected to return to the White House this week. It has been put in thorough order, and is ready and waiting for occupancy.

And now Illinois is threatened with some of the nondescript "sculpture" of Vinnie Ream. She is to execute a bust of the late Governor Yates.

The experiment of planting trees along the line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad has been successful. All the varieties have thriven excellently.

The friends of Howard University indignantly deny that the institution is financially crippled, as has been represented by recent Democratic dispatches.

The lately deceased Superintendent of the New York Assay office has bequeathed to the Government a large and very valuable collection of gold and silver ores.

The new Republican paper projected in New York has advanced so far that the first issue is announced for some day between the 14th and 21st of this month.

Stop that threatened invasion of the Black Hills region. It would be a flagrant violation of treaty obligations, and robbery of the Indians to whom the territory is secured.

The Chicago Public Library, founded just after the great fire, has now 40,000 books. It is supported by a tax of one-fifth of a mill, which already gives an income of $65,000 a year.

The appointment of a successor, as Minister to Russia, of Jewell, will probably be made during the present week. It is thought that the selection will be from New England.

A company of Buffalo capitalists have just secured the title of some sixteen thousand acres of excellent coal lands in McKean county, this State, about a hundred miles from Buffalo.

National Bank notes and legal tender notes cannot be sent in the same packages for redemption, as they are counted in different branches, and express charges are charged to different accounts.

In consequence of the financial embarrassments through which Jersey City is passing, some heartless speculators are reaping a rich harvest by shaving warrants for the salaries of employees of the city.

"Sunset" Cox said at the last session of Congress that "a single hornet, *if he felt good*, could break up a camp meeting." The Chicago *Times* is acting on that theory with regard to the Illinois Democracy.

The English Parliament has placed a stopper upon the Jews who were in the habit of advancing money to young gentlemen at schools, and afterward claiming "shixty per shent," by declaring all such contracts void.

The rapid growth of our American towns is nothing compared with the monster strides of the British metropolis. London now contains 3,600,000 people! It almost equals Paris, New York and Brooklyn combined into one.

The theory of a subterranean river, connecting the waters of Lake Superior and Lake Ontario, is revived. It is regarded as absolutely necessary to account for the presence of salmon and herring in the lakes above Niagara Falls.

Foreign governments have discovered that the engraving and printing in this country for currency or bank note issues and postal service is not only superior to anything that is done in the several foreign nations, but is also much cheaper, and orders are now being executed in the United States for Japan, Spain, Italy, Greece and several other governments.

The wicked New York *Herald* thinks that the new Christian vocabulary at Plymouth Church might even justify the members in a new conjugation of the verb "to damn." Thus:

I damn.	We damn Moulton.
Thou damnest.	You damn Moulton.
Moulton is damned.	Moulton damns us.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Hyman, the new colored Congressman from North Carolina, has a history. He is now thirty-one years old. He was a slave before the war, and was sold at auction seven times before he became of age.

The man who built the first omnibus that ran in Broadway, New York, forty years ago, Mr. Christian E. Meyer, of Brooklyn, was married the other day to Miss Sarah Hulse, of that place, the age of Mr. Meyer is seventy-three, which goes to prove that omnibus-making is the healthiest trade going.

The venerable centenarian, Judge Bazil Harrison, the first settler of Kalamazoo county, Michigan, died of old age last Sunday. He was one hundred and four years old. Judge Harrison was a nephew of the late President Harrison, and widely known as the hero of Cooper's "Bee Hunter." He retained his faculties to the last in a remarkable degree.

Western papers chronicle the death at Taos, Mo., of a venerable man, Father Helias, the first Roman Catholic priest who celebrated mass West of St. Louis. The deceased was the last survivor but one of a band of Jesuit missionaries who, over half a century ago, came to America from Belgium, under the leadership of Father De Smet, and devote themselves to the conversion of the Western Indians.

President Grant has been telling a story, illustrating the ready humor of President Lincoln. They met Alexander Stephens, who weighs about eighty pounds. He had on an immense overcoat, coming down nearly to his heels. He immediately unbuttoned it and took it off, which was really about all there was to him. President Lincoln turned to General Grant, and oh referring to it when he next met him, said, "Did you ever see so big a husk for so small an ear?"

At Martha's Vineyard the other day President Grant and wife barely escaped a serious accident. It was apparent, as soon as they were seated in the carriage, that, from some cause, the horses were unmanageable, and they started down the street at a fearful rate. Before they had gone very far, they were turned upon the sidewalk, and the carriage came in contact with a large tree, which stopped the team and well nigh demolished the carriage, but without the slightest injury to any of the occupants.

Rather mixed. The New York correspondent of a French newspaper, who had read all the evidence and statements which came before the investigating committee upon the Beecher-Tilton scandal, wrote the following brief summary of the affair to his paper:—Three prominent New York clergymen—Rev. Messrs. Moulton, Beecher and Stilton—are at present involved in a grand quarrel. It seems that in the possession of Mr. Moulton were found some love letters which revealed the fact of an improper intimacy between Mr. Stilton and the wife of Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the mother or Uncle Tom, the blind pianist, and Mr. Stilton accuses Mr. Beecher of having seduced his daughter Florence, for which he claims $50,000 damages. New York is greatly excited over the affair.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company Investigating Committee.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, September 1.]

The Investigating Committee, appointed at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held last March, have completed their arduous labors, and will give the thirty days' notice of the meeting at which the report is to be submitted, as per the resolution, in a day or two. The meeting will probably be held early in October, at the Musical Fund Hall, and it is presumed his Honor, Mayor Stokley, will be invited to preside.

We learn that the report is a most voluminous one, and, to give the stockholders a full opportunity for a thorough examination, it will be published two weeks prior to the meeting, and a copy of the publication will be sent to each stockholder. The report will be an exhaustive exposé and revelation of the entire operations, property and liabilities of the company. Of course, there will be a perfect sea of figures in the report, but these will be arranged with a view to making them as clear to the stockholders as possible.

STATE NEWS.

The price of coal is steadily advancing in Philadelphia.

Harrisburg is about to spend $44,000 in new water pipes.

New York capitalists propose to build and operate a cotton factory in Reading.

F. B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, is rusticating in France.

Nearly 10,000 persons were present at the Granger's picnic, near Williaries Grove, Cumberland county.

An Easton hen hatched a chick after eight days' setting. This is claimed to be the fastest time on record.

The new foundry at Mt. Clare, in Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, is fast approaching completion.

From present appearances the North Cornwall and Bird Coleman furnaces, Pa., will not be blown in this year.

Lead ore, yielding forty per cent. of lead, has been discovered on the farm of E. E. Kinch, of Sinking Valley, Blair county.

Alfred Brown, the colored man who murdered the little girl near Canton, on Friday last, was not lynched after all, but is in jail.

The Chester *Republican* gives an account of a young man, who, in that city last week, ate at one meal an entire basket of cantelopes.

The Pennsylvania Christian Conference was in session during last week in Plymouth. It was largely attended by both ministers and laymen.

Rev. Burdine Blake and Emanuel Gibboney, two of the oldest and most respected citizens of Martinsburg, Blair county, died in that place a few days since.

A miner named Michael Shannon fell dead at the mines of Lloydsville on Thursday evening. He had been at work during the day, and ate his supper, as usual, that evening.

Governor Hartranft will inspect in person this fall the militia force of the Commonwealth, devoting a large portion of the month to the work. The inspection will be by divisions.

Centre county has now fifteen Granges, several more prospective, with a county council well organized. It is scarcely more than six months since the first Grange was instituted.

The Chester Council has appointed a committee to co-operate with certain parties who, at the suggestion of Mr. John Roach, propose erecting a rolling mill at Chester, with a capital stock of half a million of dollars.

On Sunday, September 6, the congregation of the Radnor Episcopal Church, in Newtown township, Delaware county, intend celebrating with a few simple ceremonies the church's one hundred and sixtieth anniversary.

Samuel Field, of Media, has been twice married, and is the father of twenty-seven children by two wives, and is now as active, and cheerful as though nothing uncommon had happened. He bids fair to live yet a score of years. Prolific Field!

Wm. Calvert, the first white male child born in Williamsport, died in that town August 27, aged seventy-seven years. He was born in 1797. Mr. Calvert was an industrious mechanic, and resided uninterruptedly in the place of his birth until his death.

A girl of seventeen years, while walking along a lonely road near Schultzville, Berks county, one day last week, was seized by an unknown man who bound and gagged her, and then outraged her person most brutally. The scoundrel has not yet been arrested.

The Watsontown *Record* gives the particulars of the cruel whipping of a child, aged twelve years, by a wretch named Haughawout, because she did not have his supper ready. The girl is his own niece, and the wretch is the pastor of a Presbyterian church near Chulonstown.

A woman named Mrs. Sarah Thomas, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, at Mercer, on Saturday last. She had been laboring under a fit of mental aberration for some time. He age was fifty years, and she leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss.

Jake Steele, of Brady's Bend, was waylaid near Petrolia City, the other day, by four men, and robbed of eighty dollars in money, a watch and a revolver. On the same day Mr. Wash. Doverspike was relieved of eigh hundred dollars by the same gang that went through Mr. Steele.

The Girard *Cosmopolite* says: "At the wrench manufactory, which will in a short time have about seventy-five hands at work, it has become a matter of some perplexity to engage men burdened with families, as it has simply become impossible to provide them with dwelling houses."

The manufacturers of Delaware county are still making efforts to secure the repeal or modification of the tax on machinery. At a meeting held in Media last week between twenty and thirty mill owners were present. It was presided over by Samuel Riddle, Esq., with Christopher Blakely as Secretary.

The Moravian Single Brethren's Festival was observed on Sunday at Bethlehem with the usual religious exercises according to a time-honored custom. The lovefeast, which was held in the afternoon, was attended only by the brethren, Moravian clergymen, "Dieners" of the Church, and the Moravian choir of singers.

James Hess, formerly sergeant in the Ninty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, went gunning on Sunday morning, near Port Carbon, with a companion. They separated, and in a short while his companion heard the report of a gun, and proceeding in the direction, found Hess dead, accidentally shot with his own gun.

The Lancaster *Review* says: We learn that Mr. Blackman, of Manheim, has obtained a lease for a term of years for the use of Mr. Geo. Spera, located between Rothsville and Millway, near the Reading Railroad, and that the parties interested believe it contains gold, but what foundation they have for such belief we are not informed.

An instance of superstition comes from Northumberland county. A minister lately baptized an infant in a country church, and after the ceremony was surprised by a request that the child might be allowed to drink of the water used in the Sacrament. The reason advanced for the request was that a drink of the water with which an infant was baptized would prevent sickness from overtaking it.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that "it is to be supposed that the new State arsenal to be erected in the vicinity of the new reservoir will be a great improvement on the old building, which has been so long devoted to the purpose of storing the guns and ammunition belonging to the Commonwealth. There will, no doubt, be plenty of storage room, suitable shops, and a large parade ground on which the cannon can be parked."

The great cattle plague, the Texas tick, which seems to be infesting all parts of the country, has made its appearance in Montgomery county. In the vicinity of Line Lexington the insects have appeared in large numbers, and have occasioned much alarm among the farmers. It is said by a gentleman residing in that neighborhood that it is estimated that over one hundred head of cattle have died from that cause within the last ten days.

A somewhat important case came up last week, in which Alexander McKee, administrator of the estate of James McKee, was plaintiff, and the Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company defendant. The question to be decided was whether or not "nut" coal is screened coal. The plaintiff contended that it is, and the defendant that it is not, and hence not subject to royalty. Judge Maxwell decided in favor of the plaintiff, and a verdict was awarded in his favor for $1,289 35. The case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court, and the final decision will be looked for with much interest by coal men—*Greenville Advance.*

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The want of rain is becoming painfully evident in this neighborhood and the country for many miles around Philadelphia. We have had in some localities a longer "dry time" this summer than was ever before known, it being protracted throughout August, a feature that has seldom occurred in previous seasons of drouth. The June and July drouth of 1873 was almost repeated this year, but August, 1873, was a wet month, whilst this year it was extremely dry, and the absence of rain is telling upon potatoes, cabbage, corn and pasture land. We write now of the counties in this neighborhood, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and hope that more remote localities have fared better.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL E. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Help Nature to Rally.

After an attack of fever or other acute disease has passed off, and nature is endeavoring to rally the debilitated system, help the effort with the standard vegetable tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing known to the physician or the pharmacopolist expedites convalescence like this vitalizing invigorant. Persons who have been prostrated by long-continued sickness recover their lost flesh, strength and cheerfulness in less than half the time that would be required to recuperate without it. It is the most genial, as well as the most harmless of medicated stimulants, and as a remedy for (as well as a preventive of) dyspepsia, bilious attacks, constipation, nervous diseases, &c., has no equal in the world. When all other tonics have failed, this effects a cure.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the first days of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fetherston, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

BRODIE'S REMEDY,
A Certain, Safe, Speedy & Painless Cure
All the so-called Corn solvents, rubbers and plasters are impotent and unsatisfactory in their effect, failing in their application, and worthless in comparison to this now justly celebrated preparation, which from its really wonderful efficacy has been named "THE MIRACULOUS CURE," and has acquired an immense popularity in Great Britain and Ireland. Its success is really a genuine and substantial one, the value of the preparation having been tried by the most severe and reliable of all tests, that of "time," to find therefore, one of those ephemeral triumphs brought about by lavish expenditure in advertisements.
This celebrated English Remedy is now sold in packets, at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN ..... President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON ..... Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Newell Institute,
BOYS' DIVISION,
NO. 47 SEVENTH STREET,
Will Reopen on TUESDAY, September 8th, under the immediate care of Messrs. BURCHFIELD & BEATTY.
The same thorough instruction in the Classics and English which has heretofore characterized this Institute, guaranteed for the past.
Young Men prepared to enter any Eastern College or for Business.
For Course of Study, Terms, etc., see Catalogues now in course of delivery, or at the Principal's Music Stores, or at 255 Penn avenue and 47 Seventh street.
Application for admission should be made the first week of September at the School.
Messrs. Burchfield & McCreery,
7ths PRINCIPALS.

NEWELL INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
255 PENN AVENUE,
WILL REOPEN ON
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1874,
When a full attendance of pupils is requested.
Application for admission should be made this week to
JOHN NEWELL, D. D.,
PRINCIPAL.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
REMOVED TO NEW ROOMS,
Wood St., Sixth Ave. and Liberty St.
School will be resumed on SEPTEMBER 14TH, at which time punctual attendance of pupils is requested.
Instruction will be given in Drawing and Painting, in Oil and Water Colors, &c., to Ladies who do not desire the full course.
For terms and information apply to the Principal, at the School Rooms during the first week of September, from 10 to 11 and 2 to 4 o'clock daily.
HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 14th. Registration and information can be had at the Book Stores or at the Institute after the 25th inst. For admission or information, apply to the Rector.
REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

"SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS,"
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
FOR BOYS.
Rev. J. P. HUGHES,
7ths PRINCIPAL.

GERMAN.
The undersigned has engaged Room No. 20 in Germania Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond, for the purpose of giving instruction in German to private pupils or classes daily from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M.
PAUL F. ROHRBACKER,
7ths Western University.

LATIN.
The undersigned having made a specialty of this study, will give daily instruction to private students or classes, from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M.
Please call on or address
W. H. LIVINGSTON,
No. 20 Germania Bank Building,
7ths Pittsburgh.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address
J. JEWETT PARKS.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.
This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. The number of pupils is limited. Its location is pre-eminently healthy, is central and is easily reached by Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. For Circulars address
MRS. R. H. ARCHER,
Ellicott City Postoffice, Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location beautiful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 75 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

STATIONERY!
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES,
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERR, & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 226 Liberty street, (New Triangular Block Building).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
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Union Banking Co

Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, - - $700,000.

We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania during an Eastern Correspondent.

Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.

J. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 2, 1874.

The future of railroad securities and the best mode of occupying the attention of a large class of our citizens, who are in nervous ways, more or less interested, and by the glowing advertisements of the managers of new railway enterprises, thousands of the well to do classes, have bought bonds from one to five thousand dollars as investments of the surplus savings of years of labor.

The small investors are dependent to a great degree upon the interest on their bonds for the means of living. Among the banks and private money lenders, railroad bonds have always held a high place as available and safe collaterals; the roads themselves are dependent on the sale of their mortgages for means wherewith to push forward needed improvements. Thus any movement, mercantile or political, which will reanimate the market for railroad debentures will be hailed with pleasure.

A few week since Disraeli made the statement that political affairs in Europe were free from satisfactory. The complications arising out of the hostile attitude of the Catholic and Protestant sections in Germany, embittered as they are by persecution, only await a favorable time to break out into active opposition. The revival of political agitation in France, evident to the escape of Marshal Bazaine, and the tried friend of the exiled Empress; the disturbed condition of the so-called republic of Spain, all point to causes which the English Premier to make the remark quoted. It is not at all improbable that the peace of Europe may at any time be disturbed. If so, the question arises, will this state of affairs affect this country? In the effect of the Franco-Prussian war of 70 we find an answer, furnished not only food, but material of war to both contestants, and an impetus given manufactures and all mercantile enterprises here, which made this country exceedingly prosperous. At the intimation of such a move capital, always sensitive, would seek investment in industries not affected by warlike preparations, when we would doubtless see the activity in American railway securities which was the prominent feature of the markets in 1870 and 1871.

The New York *Post* gives the following report of the stock market:

The Stock Exchange markets are more active than yesterday and prices are higher. In some considerable amounts are changing hands. Sellers are careful in their credits and buyers purchase sparingly. The most unsatisfactory features of trade to seller is that there is no low. Money continues very abundant, call loans being 2 to 2½ per cent., and prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. for short date, and 6½ to 7½ per cent. for long date. The public statement shows a reduction during the week of $1,626,000. The currency influence of the treasury is $16,620,000, an unusually large, and one by no unnecessarily large amount. The balance is $74,083,000, from which should be deducted $29,140,000 which belongs to deposits, and against which certificates of deposit are outstanding. The internal revenue receipts are $2,000,000, and the amount of national bank notes forwarded to Washington for redemption was $755,000. The amount of bonds on which interest has ceased and which have not been presented is $1,282,000.

By the death of Mr. Theodore L. Knauth, founder and head of the firm of Knauth, God & Kuhne, of Leipzig and New York, a mercantile community of both countries and a distinguished member, and American commerce and industry one of their staunch supporters. It was largely due to the influence of Mr. Knauth that many of the railroad securities became favorites in the main moneyed circles, and he it was who, in at the beginning of the war our Government needed all the support of the financial magnates to help it through its difficulties, finally aided it in placing its bonds in many. Mr. Knauth also did much to aid emigration to this country, and many of our citizens of the West before they came took the advice of the deceased banker.

The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, as furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 2, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
6's, 1881, coup.	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
6's, 1881, reg.	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
1862	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
1864	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
1865, new	116	116	116	116	116
1867	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
1868	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5's, coupons	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
10's, reg.	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
10's, coupons	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
7-30's, 1st series	106	106	106	106	106
7-30's, 2d series	106	106	106	106	106
7-30's, 3d series	106	106	106	106	106
Gold	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Erie	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
Erie, preferred	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Hudson River	103	103	103	103	103
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Pittsburgh	88	88	88	88	88
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Fort Wayne	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Michigan Central	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Michigan Southern	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88	88	88	88
Chicago & Northw'n	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Chicago & Northw'n, preferred	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Toledo & Wabash	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Wabash, preferred	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Wabash, Fort Wayne & Chicago	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Western Union Tel. Co.	122	122	122	122	122

The following is a report of the leading sales on the Philadelphia Stock Board yesterday. Furnished by Luther S. Kelton, Jr., broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Central	74½	sales.
Pennsylvania scrip	102½	
Reading	97¼	sales.
Old Companies, N. J	120	
Brunswick	78	8
Camden & Amboy	61	61½
Allegheny Valley	88	89
General Transportation Company	44½	45
6's of N. J. mortgage bonds, 1883	104½	
6's, 1905	103½	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1874. }

The trade movement among the wholesale houses of the city was more active to-day than yesterday, and merchants very generally believe that they are about to enjoy the realization of the long-looked for revival of business, not generally thought that the activity of trade is going to return, as that cannot take place in this city, at least, until the debt for iron becomes more active, but the time is almost universal that a steady, on a close basis, but none the less on a foundation, is to take place this fall, and ere spring, grow into as active and prosperous trade as Pittsburgh has ever known.

It is needed all the support of the financial magnates to help it through its difficulties, finally aided it in placing its bonds in many. Mr. Knauth also did much to aid emigration to this country, and many of our citizens of the West before they came took the advice of the deceased banker.

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Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
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Hudson River	103	103	103	103	103
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Michigan Central	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
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Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88	88	88	88
Chicago & Northw'n	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Chicago & Northw'n, preferred	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Toledo & Wabash	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Wabash, preferred	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Wabash, Fort Wayne & Chicago	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Western Union Tel. Co.	122	122	122	122	122

The receipts of grain for the month of August are very large, as will be seen from the following table:

	Bushels.
Wheat	42,356
Corn	49,502
Barley	4,042
Rye	5,092
Oats	290,282
Total	424,170

FLOUR—The jobbing trade is better to-day, and the market was tolerably active. We quote as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; Minnesota spring Wheat $7 25@7 75; Minnesota spring Wheat extra $7 75@8 00; Ohio $6 75@7 00; new do $6 00@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; buckwheat $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers have been reduced 25c bbl this week, and are now quoted as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $6 00 in sacks 25c off per bbl. Receipts for the past two weeks are 17,987 bbls.

HAY—The market for hay has improved somewhat, although the demand is not to any liberal amounting, during the past three weeks, 53 car loads having been brought. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $25 00@26 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior $15 00@18 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. On the Allegheny market, wagon hay is in moderate supply and ruled as follows: No. 1 timothy $25 00@26 00; No. 2 do $23 00@27 00; inferior to common $20 00@24 00.

MILL FEED—The market is rather dull, except on middlings, which are stronger and higher. We quote bran in bulk at $15 00@15 50 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 40@1 45 ₱ cwt; 60 per cent. meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt. We note the sale of 1 car of bran at 90c.

MALT—The market is unchanged. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 80; western do $1 50@1 60.

GROCERIES.

There is a fairly active trade in groceries, with good prospects for its continuance. Coffees are in good demand and unchanged. Sugars are firmer. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.—₱ lb. Fancy 25½c; Prime 23 c; Good 21 c; Fair 20 c; Ordinary 19 c; Rio, in gold 24c; Rio, in bulk 24c; Java 33 c.

Roasted Coffees.—Rio, in packages 26 c; Rio, in bulk 24c; Java 33 c.

Sugars.—Standard A 11 c; Standard B 10½c; Standard extra C 10½c; Standard hards 11½c; Franklin extra C 9½c; American extra C 9½c; Cuba 9 c; Porto Rico 9 c.

Teas.—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 00.

CANNED GOODS—There is a moderate and steady trade in canned goods at unchanged prices as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.—2 ₱s California apricots, ₱ doz $4 75; 2 ₱s blackberries 2 25; 2 ₱s blue berries 2 25; 2 ₱s red cherries 2 00; 2 ₱s white cherries 2 00; 2 ₱s grapes 1 75; 2 ₱s gooseberries 1 75; 2 ₱s green gages 3 00; 2 ₱s damson plums 2 00; 2 ₱s peaches 2 00; 3 ₱s peaches 3 75; 2 ₱s do. extra 3 75; 2 ₱s Cal. Bartlett pears 4 75; 2 ₱s Winslow's pears 4 00; 2 ₱s Bartlett pears 2 00; 2 ₱s pine apple 2 25; 2 ₱s raspberries 2 00; 2 ₱s strawberries 2 00.

Vegetables.—3 ₱s asparagus 4 00; 2 ₱s string beans 2 25; 2 ₱s Winslow's corn 2 40; 2 ₱s do. extra 2 75; 2 ₱s Yarnish corn 2 40; 2 ₱s Baltim're corn 2 00; 2 ₱s succotash 2 00; 2 ₱s tomatoes 2 00; 2 ₱s do. 1 75; 2 ₱s do. 1 50; 2 ₱s do. 1 25; 2 ₱s do. 1 00; 3 ₱s pie pumpkin 2 00; 3 ₱s golden pumpkin 2 25; 3 ₱s squash 2 25; 2 ₱s green peas 1 75; 2 ₱s Marrowfat peas 2 00.

Fruits.—2 ₱s white currants 2 00; 2 ₱s small peas 2 25; 2 ₱s tomatoes 1 50; 2 ₱s do. 2 10.

Oysters, Salmon &c.—₱ lb. California salmon 27½c; 2 ₱s salmon 2 75; 3 ₱s spiced oysters 4 00; 2 ₱s do do 4 00; 2 ₱s do do 4 75; 2 ₱s spiced salmon 3 50; 2 ₱s do do 6 50; 2 ₱s do oysters 1 15; 2 ₱s do do 3 40; 2 ₱s clams 2 25; 2 ₱s do do 2 25; 2 ₱s do do 3 00; lunch 1 50; 2 ₱s full 1 15; 2 ₱s do do 1 00; 3 ₱s oysters 2 75; 2 ₱s do do 2 00; 3 ₱s do do 4 00; 2 ₱s do do 1 00; 3 ₱s do do 4 00; 2 ₱s do do 2

THIRD EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Form of District Government.

The Select Committee's Report on the Subject.

MR. JEWELL HOLDS A RECEPTION.

Interview With the Veteran Clerk.

Washington Navy Yard Doomed by the Senate Naval Committee.

Beecher-Tilton Scandal Dwelling the Mail Bags.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1874.

Government for the District.

The Select Joint Committee appointed to prepare a new form of government for the District of Columbia, have had several meetings at Saratoga and other places. The committee have come to the conclusion that neither the municipal or territorial form of government are suited to this District. The committee has not yet fully outlined its plan, but it will probably propose a plan which will put the affairs of the District under the control of the different departments. There will probably be no suffrage.

Reception by the Postmaster General.

Postmaster General Jewell to-day received all his clerks in his room, giving each a cordial shake of the hand. The force spoke well of the reception, and are well pleased with the new head of that branch of the Government. As one after another was introduced, the title of "Captain" was frequently announced, and finally Mr. Jewell remarked that this was a good day for captains, and that there did not appear to be any Lieutenants in the service here. When James Lawrenson was introduced, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Colonel Routh, observed that he believed Mr. Lawrenson had been in the Department about sixty years. In reply, Mr. Lawrenson stated that he had the pleasure of greeting the twenty-fifth Postmaster General of the United States, and had served under twenty-one of them; whereupon the Postmaster General hoped that he might live to serve under twenty-one more.

Abolition of Navy Yards.

It is understood that the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has concluded to recommend the abolition of the navy yards at this point and at one or two other places. It has been discovered that here and at some other yards there is a clause vested in the Government to the express stipulation that whenever it ceased to be held as a navy yard it should revert to the heirs of the original owners. There is, however, at hand which influence brought to bear in favor of navy yards to admit of their abolition.

News from the President.

General Babcock arrived in town this morning, from Long Branch. He came on official business for the President. The President was somewhat fatigued by the trip from which he has just returned, although having a most enjoyable time. He will return to Washington before the end of this month.

Beecher-Tilton on Postal Cards.

The Postoffice authorities have found it necessary to exercise, of late, quite a rigid supervision over postal cards passing through the mails. The transmission of large numbers of these cards has been stopped, on account of their containing obscene and indecent allusions to the Beecher-Tilton scandal. The Postmaster at Pittsburgh has found it necessary to call the attention of the Department to this matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1874.

THE CABINET DISPERSED.

The only Cabinet officers now in Washington are Secretaries Fish and Bristow and Postmaster General Jewell. Secretary Belknap is expected to-morrow. Mr. Fish has not been absent more than a week altogether during the summer.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Freight Road from the Atlantic to the Mississippi---Preliminary Surveys Proposed ---Headquarters at Pittsburgh.

MOUNT VERNON, O., September 2.—A Railroad Convention under the call of the Peoples' Freight Railway Company of Pennsylvania, issued upon a circular of the New York Cheap Transportation Association, met in this city to-day. The object of the Convention was to perfect an organization in each of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to push forward the survey of the best line for the construction of a cheap railway between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi river. Delegates were present from all the above named States, and the Convention organized by electing Hon. H. B. Curtis, President, and Will A. Covington, of this city, Secretary. A committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio; Gen. Benj. Dormbiaza, of Illinois; H. M. Hamilton, of New Jersey; and Judge David Reckard, of Ohio, and W. G. Patterson, of Illinois, to report the order of business and prepare proper resolutions. Telegrams were received from different points in the Western States promising assistance. On the recommendation of the committee, through their chairman, Hon. E. Delano, a committee was appointed for each State to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of preliminary surveys of the entire line, with a Central Committee at Pittsburgh, to which the other committees are to report. A certificate of incorporation for the Peoples' Freight Railway Company, Ohio Division, was executed, with five incorporators. The President was authorized to appoint, upon the approval of the local committees, one attorney for each State to prepare papers and perfect the consolidation of the five companies to be so called The Peoples' Freight Railway Company. Charles G. Quitil, late Engineer of the Pacific Railroad, was appointed Chief Engineer of the preliminary surveys, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa. The Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Central Committee. There was a full attendance from the different States, a full interchange of views was had, and considerable interest was manifested. From the character of the gentlemen present, success seems reasonable at no distant day.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of a Prominent Citizen of Greenville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
GREENVILLE, O., September 2, 1874.

General J. W. Frisall, an old citizen of this place and well known throughout the country, died last night from the effects of a pistol shot in the head fired by his own hand. He had been despondent for some time. General Frisall was at one time Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and afterwards Colonel of the Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was for many years engaged in the banking business at this place.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Snow fell at Cheyenne yesterday morning.

Adam Woolf has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Nashville.

The National Board of Steam Navigation is in secret session at Buffalo.

The leading Western railroads have decided to do away with commissions to ticket agents.

The Memphis *Daily Register*, which suspended a few days since, has resumed publication.

The Bishop of Yucatan has issued an order excommunicating old Catholics who contract civil marriages.

The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have declared a quarterly dividend of ---- per cent.

Brevet Major General John G. Foster, United States Army, died at Nashua, New Hampshire, at one o'clock yesterday morning.

Thomas A. Morris, senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, died at his residence in Springfield, Ohio, yesterday. He was eighty years of age.

The Indiana State Temperance Convention, in session at Indianapolis, accomplished nothing yesterday, beyond an organization and several speeches.

The steamer Aragon, from New York, for Bristol, England, has arrived out. The Teutonia and Hammonia, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

Not one drop of rain has fallen in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas, for three hundred and sixty-five days. Everything is scorching hot and burning up. Many cattle have died of starvation.

A dispatch from London, Ontario, says the oil refiners have secured control of all the refineries in Ontario. The result was an immediate rise in price from fifteen to twenty-two cents per gallon.

The Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition was opened yesterday with elaborate ceremonies, consisting of a parade by the military, fireworks and speeches by Governors Allen and Hendricks, Mayor Johnson and others.

An Iliad in a nutshell. Mrs. Squier became Mrs. Frank Leslie one day, and the divorced Squier became insane the next.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Substantial Republican Victory---Poland's Defeat the Only Drawback.

MONTPELIER, VT., September 2.—Returns still come in slowly, but enough is known to indicate the election of Judge Peck, the Republican candidate for Governor, by the usual Vermont majority, after allowing for a lighter vote. The House will be overwhelmingly Republican, and the Senate nearly unanimously the same way. One hundred and ten towns return 81 Republicans to the Legislature, to 24 Democrats, there being no choice in five.

The vote for Governor, in 113 towns, stands: Peck 20,004, Bingham 8,501. In 1872 the vote, in the same towns, was: Converse 24,636, Heaten (Dem.) 10,513.

The contest in the Second Congressional district has been a very hot one, and results in the defeat of Poland. The bolters advise (bolter) Poland to withdraw in favor of anybody to draw votes from Poland. The exact result of the ballot of yesterday, as far as heard from in the towns out of 80, is as follows: Poland, 3,832; Dennison, 5,272; Davenport, 1,390; scattering, 384. In 1872 the vote, in the same towns, stood thus: Poland, 7,866; Steele (bolter), 2,130; Davenport (Dem.), 1,872; scattering, 245. The vote for Poland has fallen off 3,714, or one-half, since 1872, and Dennison's vote, compared with that of Steele in 1872, has gained 3,121. In 1872 Poland led Steele in three towns 5,436, and this year Dennison leads Poland 1,390.

POLITICAL.

State.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTE.

In accordance with a resolution of the Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg, August 19, 1874, the following announcement is made of the Republican State Committee, so far as yet appointed, for the ensuing year. Chairmen of County Committees who have not yet sent in the names of persons selected for the State Committee, will please do so at once, addressing them to Russell Errett, Chairman.

JAMES S. RUTAS,
President of the Convention.

Chairman—RUSSELL ERRETT, Pittsburgh.
Members at Large—
John M. Clark, Altoona.
William D. Forten, Philadelphia.
W. Howard Day, Harrisburg.
Adams—Edward McPherson, Gettysburg.
Allegheny—H. H. McCormick, Pittsburgh.
R. B. Coursin, McKeesport.
James A. Chambers, Pittsburgh.
J. M. Schaefler, Pittsburgh.
William Coates, Pittsburgh.
Adam Weaver, Pittsburgh.
E. M. Snodgrass, Pittsburgh.
Theodore Myler, Allegheny City.
Armstrong—Wm. D. Mullen, Orrsville.
Beaver—Charles Shaffer, Beaver Falls.
Bedford—Samuel J. Jordan, Bedford.
Berks—Cyrus T. Fox, Reading.
Henry S. Eckert, Reading.
Bucks—Hon. Wm. A. Wakefield, New Hope.
Blair—David Over, Hollidaysburg.
Bradford—Hon. Jas. H. Webb, East Smithfield.
Cameron—B. W. Green, Emporium.
Centre—O. A. Furst, Bellefonte.
Chester—J. W. Barnard, West Chester.
A. C. Fulton, West Chester.
Cumberland—Jos. Ritner, Mechanicsburg.
Cambria—Cyrus Elder, Johnstown.
Columbia—James C. Brown, Bloomsburg.
Crawford—R. C. Frey, Meadville.
Clearfield—W. C. Arnold, Clearfield.
Clinton—W. A. White, Lock Haven.
Cumberland—Hon. Wm. Lilly, Mechanicsburg.
Elk—J. H. Hagerty, Ridgeway.
Erie—A. B. Force, Erie.
Fayette—Col. K. Eyster, Uniontown.
Forest—Thomas J. Vangiesen, Tionesta.
Greene—W. G. W. Day, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon—Wm. K. Burchinell, Huntingdon.
Indiana—H. B. McIntyre, Kent.
Juniata—Dr. L. E. Atkinson, Mifflintown.
Geo. H. High.
Lancaster—J. A. Hiestand, Lancaster.
Geo. W. Mehaffey.
Lehigh—Hon. James S. Biery, Allentown.
Lawrence—George W. McCracken, New Castle.
Luzerne—Jos. A. Scranton, Scranton.
E. H. Chase, Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming—James H. Wood, Williamsport.
Montgomery—James G. McQuaide, Norristown.
McKean—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Mifflin—D. W. Woods, Lewistown.
Mercer—J. W. Russell, West Middlesex.
Montour—Thomas G. Galbraith, Danville.
Northumberland—Alex. Caldwell, Shamokin.
Pike—J. H. Van Etten, Milford.
Perry—Charles C. Smiley, New Bloomfield.
Snyder—A. W. Potter, Selinsgrove.*
Schuylkill—George W. Cole, Tamaqua.
Charles N. Brennan, Minersville.
Sullivan—M. Dunham, Laporte.
Tioga—Hon. B. B. Strang, Westfield.
Venango—F. W. Mitchell, Franklin.
Union—Geo. W. Schock, Mifflinburg.
Washington—John N. McDonald, McDonald's Station.
Wayne—Miles L. Tracy, Honesdale.
Wyoming—J. C. Kinter, Mehoopany.
Westmoreland—J. R. McAfee, Greensburg.
York—H. S. McNair, York.
Philadelphia—James L. Brown.
Jesse W. Pittmarny.
Wm. F. Anderson.
Thomas C. Parker.
Charles Thomson Jones.
Palmer H. McGinley.
W. H. Kern.
B. F. Bonham.
John McCullough.
Ezra Lukens.
Daniel W. Gilbert.

The members of the above committee will meet at the Lochiel Hotel, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, September 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., for organization.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

Ohio.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LIMA, O., September 2, 1874.

The Democratic Convention for the Fifth Congressional district, which has been in session in this city since yesterday morning, finally reached a nomination on the 29th ballot, giving it to Gen. A. V. Rice, of Putnam county. The Convention adjourned after having passed by the Democratic State Convention at Columbus last week.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MARIETTA, O., September 2, 1874.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fifteenth district met here to-day and nominated Hon. W. H. Oldham, of Washington county, on the first ballot.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

NASHVILLE, September 2.—The Congressional Convention of this district, held at Clarksville to-day, nominated John F. House, of Montgomery, by acclamation, and passed strong resolutions denouncing the late outrages in Gibson and Trousdale counties and commending the course of the Governor in relation thereto.

Kansas.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HUMBOLT, KS., September 2.—S. A. Cobb was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Congressional district to-day.

Missouri.

STATE CONVENTION OF PEOPLE'S PARTY.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—The People's State Convention met in Jefferson City at ten o'clock this morning, and after preliminary business adjourned till two p. m. At the afternoon session Judge Jesse P. Alexander was elected permanent President, and Albert Griffin, Secretary, with a full list of Vice Presidents. A Committee of Conference, consisting of three from each Congressional district, was appointed to select a ticket, but at present writing has not reported.

At the evening session Wm. Gentry, of Pettis county, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and S. W. Headlee, of Green county, for Lieutenant Governor, after which the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Kentucky.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—The Democrats have nominated Hon. Harrison Cochran, of Estill county, for Congress for the Ninth district of Kentucky.

Wisconsin.

FIRST AND SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

MILWAUKEE, September 2.—The Republican Congressional Convention in the First district, to-day, nominated Hon. Chas. G. Williams.

In the Seventh Congressional district, Hon. J. M. Rusk was nominated.

Illinois.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, September 2.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixth district, at Princeton, after a two days' session and one hundred and forty-eight ballots, nominated to-day, Col. Thomas J. Henderson, in place of J. B. Hawley, the late member.

THE WEATHER.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.
SIGNAL STATION, 6:00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 2, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.29	58	86	N.W.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.01	80	47	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.04	75	47	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barom.....30.07 | Highest therm.....80
Mean therm.....75 | Lowest therm.....50

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt. Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

Base Ball Professional Championship.

BALTIMORE, September 2.—The tenth and last game of the championship series between the Chicago and Baltimore base ball clubs, resulted as follows: Chicagos 1, Baltimores 5. Runs earned—Chicagos 0, Baltimores 2. Base hits—Chicagos 4, Baltimores 8.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

MORE ATTACKS ON PUYCERDA.

MADRID, September 2.—Additional attacks have been made upon Puycerda by the Carlists, who were repulsed with great loss.

Italy.

ETNA'S ERUPTION CONTINUES.

SYRACUSE, SICILY, September 2.—The eruption of Etna shows no signs of abatement. The inhabitants are fleeing from the villages at the foot of the mountain, but it is thought no harm will be done. The direction taken by the lava streams is remote from the cultivated parts of the mountain.

England.

MASONIC HONORS FOR ALBERT EDWARD.

LONDON, September 2.—The Marquis of Ripon has resigned the position of Grand Master of the Freemasons, and will be succeeded *ad interim* by the Prince of Wales.

AN INVOICE OF MORMONS.

The steamship Wyoming, which sailed to-day from Liverpool for New York, took out four hundred Mormons, half of whom are from the British Isle.

SPANISH MINISTERS PRESENTING THEMSELVES.

LONDON, September 3, 6 A. M.—The *Morning Post* says Senor Rascon, the Spanish Minister at Berlin, delivered his credentials to Emperor William yesterday. The newly accredited Ministers of Spain at London, Brussels and The Hague will also present their credentials in a few days.

France.

BAZAINE'S LATE GUARDS EXONERATED.

PARIS, September 2.—The civil guards over Bazaine, who were arrested at Ste. Marguerite on the charge of conniving at his escape, have been released.

BONAPARTIST JOURNALS SUPPRESSED.

The sale of ten Bonapartist journals, all published in the provinces, has been prohibited by orders from the Minister of the Interior.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 2, 5 P. M.—Rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market 2 11-16 per cent. Consols 93⅝ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion now late the Bank of England to-day is £29,000. Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝. 5-20s 1865, 108⅜; do 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 104½. The cotton market is firm. Erie 22; do preferred 52. Tallow 42s 3d. Refined petroleum 9d.

PARIS, September 2.—Rentes 63 francs 85 centimes.

ANTWERP, September 2.—Petroleum 20¾ francs for pale American.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.—Cotton irregular; middling upland 8d; Orleans 8⅝d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 speculation and export, and 6,400 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 62s 9d. Tallow 40s.

NEBRASKA.

State Convention at Lincoln.

OMAHA, September 2.—The Republican State Convention met in Lincoln at three P. M. to-day. An organization was effected after some trouble and amid much confusion. The Committee on Credentials were out over two hours, and the Convention adjourned till half-past seven. The report presented gave much dissatisfaction, and it was with difficulty adopted. The factions of the eastern and western part of the State are pitted against each other, and there is much bad feeling. A petition was presented, signed by Governor Furmas and other leading Republicans, requesting that the Convention take an advance step on the temperance question by submitting the question of license or no license to the people. The petition was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. General Geo. H. Roberts addressed the Convention, and L. Crounse was nominated for Congress, by acclamation, and Silas Garber of Red Willow county, for Governor.

CITY MATTERS.

Western University

opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M.

Deckhand Drowned.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning at Belleview Landing, on the Monongahela river, William Simmons was accidentally drowned. He was a deckhand on the packet Geneva, and resided at Monongahela city. The body was recovered about twenty minutes after the accident.

A Foundling.

Yesterday morning a female infant, about six weeks old, was found, wrapped up in an old pillow, on the steps of the residence of Gallagher's residence, on Bedford avenue, near Gum street. The child, a healthy and beautiful babe, was properly cared for, and will probably be placed under the care of the Catholic Church.

Letter Carriers' Report.

We give below the report of the Allegheny letter carriers for the month of August:

	Delivery.	Collected.
Mail letters	6,687	2,917
Mail postal cards	3,883	2,592
Local letters	4,234	1,656
Local postal cards	1,600	1,067
Papers	23,112	1,475
Registered letters	153	----

Slight Fire.

About half-past six o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred in a dwelling occupied by two families on State alley near Penn avenue. A burnt standing near a stove took fire, causing much consternation and excitement in the neighborhood. The flames were extinguished before the damage was at all great. An excited individual was prevented from giving an alarm to the department by a constable who saw that there was no necessity therefor.

Attempted Suicide.

Two gentlemen who arrived in the city last evening from Brooklyn, Jefferson county, Ohio, reported that at about midnight on Tuesday night, Mr. A. D. McPherson, Deputy Sheriff of that county, committed a determined attempt to commit suicide, in Brooklyn. He shot himself twice in the left breast, both balls taking effect in the region of the heart. The injured man was still alive at last accounts, though, according to report, his recovery was considered impossible.

The Transportation of Stone.

Engineer McClelland, in his testimony before the investigating committee, last evening, made a statement that has a very decided bearing upon a question that has heretofore arisen, regarding the water works trouble. He said that Mr. Richard Donnelly had thirteen cubic yards of stone upon a car, and if our calculations are not at fault, both he and Engineer McClelland! Mr. McClelland either made a mistake or the Allegheny Valley Railroad cars are able to sustain an astonishingly heavy load.

Proposed Rowing Race.

The President of the Clipper Boat Club, Mr. C. R. Manning, on behalf of Thomas Morris, the champion of the club, has directed a telegram to the Secretary of the Halifax Rowing Club, accepting the offer of that club to row Morris an international four-oared rowing race on the Kenebacasis river, in New Brunswick, provided the race takes place on Friday, the 18th inst., instead of Wednesday, the 23d inst. It is understood Morris will leave on the 10th inst., provided a race can be arranged to his liking, and is anxious to measure oars with the St. John champion on his own water.

Painful Accident.

On Monday last Mr. John D. McCord, an old Pittsburgher, now a resident of Philadelphia, met with a painful accident in the latter city, rendering necessary the amputation of his foot. He was passing the gangway of a building in course of construction, when he stumbled and fell to the ground. One of his feet was caught completely around, and Dr. Agnew, one of the leading physicians of Philadelphia, who is Mr. McCord's family physician, says it is his opinion that amputation must be resorted to in order to avoid even more disastrous consequences. Mr. McCord is widely known in this community, and his friends will learn of his misfortune with the sincerest regrets.

Street Improvements.

The Auditing Committee of the Street Committee met yesterday afternoon and approved the pay rolls for the month of August, as follows, showing (on account of the damages done by the late flood) a larger expenditure than usual:

First street district	$ 2,248 58
Second street district	3,351 54
Third street district	1,826 27
Fourth street district	2,465 09
Fifth street district	1,587 26
Sixth street district	2,577 06
Seventh street district	743 33
Engineers corps	48 00
Total	$15,910 30

Local Inspector's Report.

U. S. Local Inspectors, John R. Neeld and George H. Atkinson, have just concluded their annual report. Following is a recapitulation:

Number of steamers to which certificates of inspection have been granted	3,743
Amount of tonnage of steamers inspected	1,022,145.85
Number of boilers found defective	59
Number condemned from further use	30
Master licenses issued during the year	3,891
Mates licenses issued during the year	1,074
Pilots licenses issued during the year	3,224
Engineers licenses issued during the year	6,558
Number of explosions or accidental escape of steam	4
Number of lives lost by explosions or accidental escape of steam	10
Accidents by fire	55
Lives lost by fire	119
Accidents by collision	43
Lives lost by collision	7
Accidents by snags	53
Lives lost by snags	9
Steamers wrecked or foundered	35
Lives lost by steamers wrecked or foundered	80
Total lives lost	222

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Charles Gayler, the dramatist, author of Fritz, &c., arrived yesterday to make the preliminary arrangements for the engagement of Mr. W. J. Florence, with whom he has joined forces for this season. Mr. Florence commences the season at the Opera House on Monday evening next, with his strongest and most popular specialties.

Florence is always welcome in Pittsburgh, and we have no doubt that there will be a rush of his friends to greet him on Monday.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

A new bill will be presented at this house this evening, introducing Martha Wren, Jas. Collins, S. S. Purdy, the Ifred sisters, John Williams, Charles Howard and the other members of the company in fresh specialties.

THE NEW RESERVOIRS.

Continuation of the Investigation---Another Sworn Statement from Mr. Kennedy---Other Engineers on the Stand.

The committee investigating the matter of alleged over estimates in the construction of the new water reservoirs, met again last evening, Mr. W. C. Brown in the chair.

Mr. Shields, Assistant Engineer, asked that the Secretary of the Water Committee produce the contract with Mr. Howard, and also the acts of the Commission relative thereto, to be considered by the committee in connection with the charges of violation of contract.

The chairman stated the committee had free access to the documents mentioned, and would take them into consideration.

Mr. Kennedy was sworn, and presented a statement in writing in which he called attention for the conflict of testimony between Shields and Green, that Green had told him that Kennedy wanted him, Green, to change a certain drawing showing the amount of rock cutting on Hiland reservoir, and when Green refused to, Kennedy asked him to do every it. On this point Mr. Kennedy quotes both the statements of Shields and Green, showing them to be diametrically opposed to each other." Mr. Kennedy, in his statement, next calls attention to and quotes Mr. Shields, in which he testified that by "intuitive perception," he, Green, had discovered the error in the June, 1875, estimate, and had called Kennedy's attention to it. Mr. Kennedy denies this, and says that every word of it is false.

Mr. Kennedy then submitted the following:

SWORN STATEMENT OF W. H. KENNEDY.

The Water Committee met on the 2d of July, 1874, to approve the estimates for June. The usual time of meeting is the fourth of each month, but as this time fell on Sunday, it was necessitate a meeting on the anniversary of our national holiday, the committee decided to meet instead on the 2d. On the morning of the 2d Mr. Shields came into my office, where I was sitting at my desk alone, and handed to me for my approval his estimates of work done on the Hiland reservoir for the month of June. I examined it, as usual, and found that Mr. Shields had returned 853 cubic yards of stone paving laid at $6 per yard, amounting to $4,977. I told Mr. Shields that $5 per yard had already been paid on this stone for delivery, and that hence but $1 per yard was due the contractor for laying, and that he would have to make out a new estimate at that rate. Mr. Shields replied that it would not be worth while to make out a new estimate, that he would correct it in the next month's estimate. I replied that it must be corrected now and he must make out another estimate. I then said, while we are at it we will go over Mr. Green's estimate of paving, from the report of the Collount Company in June last as indicative of their views on this question. He claimed that they knew of no Common Pleas Court in the county one that had jurisdiction in this case, and accordingly there went into the room in July last and asked for the approval of their bond. Exceptions were taken by the Railroad Company, and the court refused to approve the bond. The next week they asked the court to grant them another hearing, which the court did, and at the time for argument submitted instead of proceeding with it they asked the court to allow them to withdraw their petition without prejudice to either party, which the Court permitted. The action of the Common Pleas Court would have been final, and the counsel for the Conduit Company knew this. Mr. Barton was present, however, and objected on the grounds on which they based their application, they took this method of managing it for the best, and subsequently went to Harrisburg, where they secured their letters patent on the 28th of July following. They then renewed their application in the District Court instead of the Common Pleas, the latter of which they knew to be the proper Court for the case, and they also knew that in that Court their application would not succeed.

He held that the charter was a private and not at all a public one. He held that the charter of the company had been sold repeatedly, thereby giving ground for its forfeiture.

Mr. Hampton was followed by Mr. Woods, for the Conduit Company, in an elaborate argument, in which the points for the petition, its worthlessness were urged, and for the other side met and committed. Mr. Woods' argument closed the case, and the decision of the Court was reserved.

THE OIL REFINERS

Meeting of the Petroleum Association---Consideration of the Regulations of the Conduit Company---Proposition to Cease Refining for a Time.

A meeting of the Petroleum Association of Allegheny county was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Central Refining Company, Mr. R. S. Waring, President, in the chair, and Mr. A. F. Brooks, Secretary, officiating. The object of the meeting, which had been specially called, was to revive the interest in the association and to extend its usefulness and benefits.

After the meeting had been called to order, Mr. John A. Bell read the notice and understood by A. Hertz had a paper to lay before the meeting in reference to the Conduit company, and he moved that he be requested to present it. The motion was carried.

With a few remarks Dr. Hertz presented the paper, which was a copy of the rules and regulations under which the Conduit Company proposed to receive oil from refiners. He stated that the pipes of the Columbia Conduit Company were filled, and he called Kennedy's attention to it. Mr. Kennedy denied this, and says that every word of it is false.

Mr. Kennedy then submitted the following:

SWORN STATEMENT OF W. H. KENNEDY.

The Water Committee met on the 2d of July, 1874, to approve the estimates for June. The usual time of meeting is the fourth of each month, but as this time fell on Sunday, it was necessitate a meeting on the anniversary of our national holiday, the committee decided to meet instead on the 2d. On the morning of the 2d Mr. Shields came into my office, where I was sitting at my desk alone, and handed to me for my approval his estimates of work done on the Hiland reservoir for the month of June. I examined it, as usual, and found that Mr. Shields had returned 853 cubic yards of stone paving laid at $6 per yard, amounting to $4,977. I told Mr. Shields that $5 per yard had already been paid on this stone for delivery, and that hence but $1 per yard was due the contractor for laying, and that he would have to make out a new estimate at that rate. Mr. Shields replied that it would not be worth while to make out a new estimate, that he would correct it in the next month's estimate. I replied that it must be corrected now and he must make out another estimate. I then said, while we are at it we will go over Mr. Green's estimate of paving, from the report of the Collount Company in June last as indicative of their views on this question. He claimed that they knew of no Common Pleas Court in the county one that had jurisdiction in this case, and accordingly there went into the room in July last and asked for the approval of their bond. Exceptions were taken by the Railroad Company, and the court refused to approve the bond. The next week they asked the court to grant them another hearing, which the court did, and at the time for argument submitted instead of proceeding with it they asked the court to allow them to withdraw their petition without prejudice to either party, which the Court permitted. The action of the Common Pleas Court would have been final, and the counsel for the Conduit Company knew this. Mr. Barton was present, however, and objected on the grounds on which they based their application, they took this method of managing it for the best, and subsequently went to Harrisburg, where they secured their letters patent on the 28th of July following. They then renewed their application in the District Court instead of the Common Pleas, the latter of which they knew to be the proper Court for the case, and they also knew that in that Court their application would not succeed.

He held that the charter was a private and not at all a public one. He held that the charter of the company had been sold repeatedly, thereby giving ground for its forfeiture.

Mr. Hampton was followed by Mr. Woods, for the Conduit Company, in an elaborate argument, in which the points for the petition, its worthlessness were urged, and for the other side met and committed. Mr. Woods' argument closed the case, and the decision of the Court was reserved.

THE PIPE LINE CONTROVERSY.

Argument in the District Court Yesterday---Decision of the Court Reserved.

Yesterday morning the argument in the case of the Columbia Conduit Company, vs. the West Penn Railroad Company, was commenced in the District Court, before Judges Ewing and White. Messrs. Barton and Woods appeared on behalf of the Conduit Company, and Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell for the railroad company. The Court decided that the petitioners should open and close the case.

Mr. Barton opened on the part of the petitioners. He first read the letters patent, dated July 16, 1874, to the Columbia Conduit Company, issued by the Governor.

Judge White—Do you think these letters patent deprive you of all the privileges given under the old act of incorporation?

Mr. Barton—No, sir, I think not. I think our right to exercise the privileges granted under that act is clearly recognized by the letters patent.

Mr. Barton then read a section of the Wallace Corporation act, relative to existing corporations accepting the Constitution and the provisions of this act, and claimed that on complying with the provisions of that act, they were entitled to the privileges granted by their act of incorporation.

Judge Ewing desired to know what the letters patent authorized the Columbia Conduit Company to do, and was informed by Mr. Barton that it gave them the same privileges as the act of April 28, 1872, which gave them the same privileges as their original incorporation act. Judge Ewing wished further to know where they got the right to transport anybody's oil but their own. Mr. Barton said the answer to this was that the act of 1872 gave them the right of eminent domain, under the power of incorporation, and necessarily bound them to serve the general public. Mr. Barton next spoke to the question of jurisdiction, and claimed that the District Court is a Court of Common Pleas, having jurisdiction in all cases between citizens of Pennsylvania. He cited numerous cases in support of his position.

He was followed by Mr. Dalzell on the part of the railroad company, who referred to the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was only the lessee of the West Penn Railroad Company, which was the owner in fee simple of the property on which its tracks are laid. The bond here is transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and not to the West Penn Railroad Company, and Mr. Dalzell claims that the court had no right to approve the bond under these circumstances. He took up the question of jurisdiction next, and read the forty-first section of the Wallace Corporation Act, which expressly names the Common Pleas Court as the one which should approve the bond and appoint viewers, in case the Columbia Conduit Company has the right of eminent domain under the act of 1874, or under the act of 1872.

Mr. Hampton followed Mr. Dalzell. He spoke of the jurisdiction of this court, and referred to the petition of the counsel for the Conduit Company in June last as indicative of their views on this question. He claimed that they knew of no Common Pleas Court in the county one that had jurisdiction in this case, and accordingly there went into the court in July last and asked for the approval of their bond. Exceptions were taken by the Railroad Company, and the court refused to approve the bond. The next week they asked the court to grant them another hearing, which the court did, and at the time for argument submitted instead of proceeding with it they asked the court to allow them to withdraw their petition without prejudice to either party, which the Court permitted. The action of the Common Pleas Court would have been final, and the counsel for the Conduit Company knew this. Realizing their weakness, however, as to the jurisdiction of the court, they changed their application without prejudice to either party, which the